137

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The
UNITED STATES
of
AMERICA.
N.B. The Capitals of each State and Territory are marked thus Lancaster
Scale of Miles.
CANADA
Quebec
L. Ontario
L. Erie
L. Michigan
L. Huron
L. Superior
Philadelphia
Charlestown
Savannah
Mississippi River
Missouri R.
Kaskaskias
Detroit
Mobile
Albemarle Sound
Pamlico Sound
Chesapeak Bay
Delaware Bay
Hudson R.
Connecticut R.
Potomac R.
James R.
Roanoke
Currituck
Norfolk
Richmond
Baltimore
Annapolis
Philad.
Trenton
New York
Albany
Boston
Portsmouth
Newbury Port
Salem
Marblehead
Nantucket I
Sandy Hook
L. Egg H.
Gr. Egg H.
Gr. Hudgen
Charles
Henry
Portsmouth
Alexandria
Fredericksburg
Petersburg
Williamsburg
Hampton
Edenton
Newbern
Wilmington
Cape Fear
Cape Lookout
Cape Hatteras
Ocracoke Inlet
Winyaw Hark.
Georgetown
Beaufort
Augusta
Savannah
Tybee I.
St Simon S.
Jekyl S.
St Mary's
St Patrick
St John's
Pensacola
Natchez
Fort Stanwix
Fort Schuyler
Fort Niagara
Fort Erie
Fort Detroit
Fort Chicago
Fort Miamis
Fort Wayne
Fort Vincennes
Fort Massac
Fort Pitt
Fort Franklin
Fort Jefferson
Fort Washington
Fort Hamilton
Fort Knox
Fort Stoddert
Fort Adams
Fort Wilkinson
Fort Madison
Fort Osage
Fort Mandan
Fort Bellefontaine
Fort Belle Rivière
Fort Presque Isle
Fort Le Bœuf
Fort Venango
Fort Machilimackinac
Fort Dauphin
Fort Frontenac
Fort Niagara
Fort Erie
Fort Detroit
Fort Chicago
Fort Miamis
Fort Wayne
Fort Vincennes
Fort Massac
Fort Pitt
Fort Franklin
Fort Jefferson
Fort Washington
Fort Hamilton
Fort Knox
Fort Stoddert
Fort Adams
Fort Wilkinson
Fort Madison
Fort Osage
Fort Mandan
Fort Bellefontaine
Fort Belle Rivière
Fort Presque Isle
Fort Le Bœuf
Fort Venango
Fort Machilimackinac
Fort Dauphin
Fort Frontenac

CAREY's

AMERICAN

POCKET ATLAS;

CONTAINING

TWENTY MAPS, VIZ.

1 Map of the United States,
2 —— Vermont,
3 —— New Hampshire,
4 —— Maine,
5 —— Massachusetts,
6 —— Rhode Island,
7 —— Connecticut,
8 —— New York,
9 —— New Jersey,
10 —— Pennsylvania,
11 —— Delaware,
12 Map of Ohio State, Indiana, and N. W. Territories,
13 —— Maryland,
14 —— Virginia,
15 —— Kentucky,
16 —— North Carolina,
17 —— Tennessee,
18 —— South Carolina,
19 —— Georgia, and Mississippi Territory,
20 —— Louisiana.

WITH A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EACH STATE, AND OF

LOUISIANA:

ALSO,

The Census of the Inhabitants of the United States, for 1801.

The Exports from the United States for ten years.

THIRD EDITION, GREATLY IMPROVED AND ENLARGED.

PHILADELPHIA:

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The Census for 1801, - - - - - - - - -
The Exports from the United States for ten years,

THE

UNITED STATES

OF

America.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

Miles.		
Length 1250 Breadth 1040	Between	30° 20′, and 48° 15′, N. latitude. 11° E. and 23° W. from the city of Washington, or 66° and 98° W. longitude from London.
Square miles		1,000,000
Acres		640,000,000
Water		51,000,000
Acres of Land		589,000,000 in the United States.

BOUNDARIES. Bounded east by New Brunswick, and the Atlantic Ocean; north, by Upper and Lower Canada; west, by the River Mississippi, and south, by East and West Florida.

DIVISIONS, POPULATION, AND CHIEF TOWNS. The American Republic is composed of Seventeen independent States, confederated under one general form of government, and may naturally be classed in three divisions, viz. *Northern* or *Eastern*, *Middle*, and *Southern* States—as follows:

Gr. Div.	States.	Chief Towns.
Northern or Eastern States.	Vermont,	Windsor. Rutland.
	N. Hampshire,	Portsmouth. Concord.
	D. of Maine	Portland. Hallowell.
	Massachusetts	Boston. Salem.
	Rhode Island	Newport. Providence.
	Connecticut	New Haven. Hartford.
Middle States.	New York	New York. Albany.
	New Jersey	Trenton. Brunswick.
	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia. Lancaster.
	Delaware	Wilmington. Dover.
	Ohio	Chilicothe.
Southern States.	Maryland	Annapolis. Baltimore.
	Virginia	Richmond. Norfolk.
	Kentucky	Lexington. Frankfort.
	North Carolina	Newbern. Raleigh.
	Tennessee	Knoxville. Nashville.
	South Carolina	Charleston. Columbia.
	Georgia	Savannah. Louisville.
	Mississippi Territory	Natches.

LAKES. The United States partly embosom some of the largest lakes in the world. They may properly be called inland seas of fresh water.

Wood lake, the most northwestern in the United States, is said to be seventy miles long from east to west, and in some places forty miles wide. This lake is the communication, by means of the grand carrying place, with lake Superior.

Rainy or *long Lake*, is east of the above, and is nearly one hundred miles long, and at its greatest breadth twenty miles.

Lake Superior, or the *Upper Lake*, is the largest on the continent of America, being about one thousand five hundred miles in circuit. The water is pure and transparent, and appears to lie on a huge bed of rocks. There are many islands in this lake, some of them large, particularly Isle Royal, which is one hundred miles long, and, in some places, forty miles wide. On the south side of this lake is a remarkable cape with many points, called cape Chegomegan.

About one hundred miles west of this, is a considerable river, remarkable for the abundance of virgin copper

found on its banks. Storms affect this lake nearly as much as the Atlantic Ocean; the waves running very high, and the navigation being dangerous. It discharges its waters from the southeast corner, through the river or straits of St. Mary, about forty miles long, in which there is a considerable fall.

Lake Huron, which receives its waters generally from Lake Superior, through the above straits, is next in magnitude to Lake Superior. Its circumference is about one thousand miles. On the north side is an Island called Manitoualin, more than eighty miles long, and from eight to ten in breadth. On the south-west side is Thunder Bay, so named from the frequency of thunder heard there. At the northwest corner of this lake and about forty miles from the River St. Mary, it communicates with

Lake Michigan, by the straits of Michilimackinac six miles in breadth. This lake is about three hundred miles long, from north to south, and seventy broad. On the west side of the lake is the bay des Puans, upwards of eighty miles in length, and about twenty four in breadth.

Lake St. Clair lies about midway in the communication, between lakes Huron and Erie, and is about ninety miles in circumference.

Lake Erie receives its waters through the river or strait Detroit. This lake is upwards of three hundred miles in length, from east to west, and about fifty in the broadest part. A point of land, called Long Point, projects on the north side into this lake, and extends several miles towards the southeast.

The west end of the lake is intersected with a number of islands, much infested with venemous snakes, making it dangerous to land on them. Lake Erie communicates at its northeast end, by the River Niagara, (in which about half way between lake Erie and Ontario are the celebrated Falls of Niagara, or Och Niaghra, which signifies wonderful) with

Lake Ontario, of nearly an oval form. Its greatest length is from southeast to northeast, and its circumference about six hundred miles. Its banks in many places on the south shore, are steep. It receives the waters of some considerable rivers, the principal of which are the Genesee, which rises in Pennsylvania; and the Onondago or Oswego; this last is supplied by a number of lakes

and rivers, watering a beautiful and luxuriant fertile soil. On the northeast this lake discharges itself into the River Cataraqui, or St. Lawrence.

Lake Champlain is the next in size to Ontario, and lies north east from it. It is about eighty miles in length from north to south, and of various breadths; from two to eighteen miles. There are in it many islands, the largest of which is called Hero. This lake communicates with the River St. Lawrence.

Lake George communicates with the above at the south, and is thirty-six miles long, and from one to seven broad. There are upwards of two hundred and fifty islands in this lake, most of which are little more than rock. The water of this lake is about one hundred feet above the level of lake Champlain.

There are many other Lakes or Ponds, of inferior note, among which are Memphremagog, Winnipissiogee, Umbagog, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, Onondago, &c. &c.

Rivers. The *Mississippi* one of the largest and most considerable Rivers yet known, receives the waters of many very considerable rivers, and their branches, rapidly conveying them down to the Gulf of Mexico, through vast forests and meadows, in an almost innumerable number of meanders. From the Ohio to New Orleans, which, in a direct line, does not exceed four hundred and sixty miles; the direction of the channel is so very crooked, as to make it about eight hundred and sixty by water. A great number of Islands, some of great extent, are interpersed throughout this vast river.

Its source has never yet been ascertained though it is supposed to rise in White Bear lake, in lat. 47°. 38′. It is calculated to be upwards of three thousand miles from the sea, following its windings. From nearly opposite the Illinois River, the western bank of the Mississippi is generally higher than the eastern. From Mine-a-fer to the Iberville, the eastern bank is the highest.

The *Ohio* is a most beautiful river. Its current is gentle, its waters clear, smooth, and unbroken by rocks and rapids, except opposite Louisville, where the descent is about ten feet, in the length of a mile and a half. From Fort Pitt, to its mouth, is eleven hundred and eighty-eight miles, as measured according to its various turnings.

The *Illinois* is a large navigable river, running a very

serpentine course, about S. W. through extensive, rich, and fertile lands. It empties into the Mississippi one hundred and seventy-six miles above the Ohio. Its source is within a few miles of the south side of Lake Michigan, to which there is a small portage, by means of Chicago River. The lands on the banks of this river, and thence to the Wabash, are as fertile as any part of the United States; and are emphatically styled "the Garden of America."

The *Wabash* is a beautiful navigable river; it interlocks with the Miami of the Lakes, (where it has a portage of a few miles,) and the Great Miami. A silver mine has been discovered on the northern bank of the Wabash, above Ouatinon. A copper mine also on this river, has, perhaps, the richest vein of this metal ever known.

This River empties into the Ohio about one thousand and twenty miles below Pittsburg.

There are several other considerable Rivers, for a particular description of which, see the respective States to which they belong.

Swamps. The most remarkable swamps are *Ouaquaphenogaw* or *Ekanfanoka*, nearly 300 miles in circumference, in the state of Georgia, which is the source of the River St. Mary's, part of the southern boundary line; the two *Dismals* in North Carolina, of great extent, each containing a large lake in its centre; the *Great* and *Buffaloe* swamps, in the north western parts of Pennsylvania; and the *Tonewanto* in the Genesee country, in the northwestern part of the State of New York.

Mountains. The principal mountains in the United States are, *Agamenticus*, in Maine; the *White Mountains*, seen many leagues at sea; and *Monadnor*, in New Hampshire; *Wachusett*, in Massachusetts; the *Green Mountains*, in Vermont; and the long range of mountains, made up of a number of ridges and spurs, under various names, stretching from N. E. to S. W. between the Atlantic Ocean, on one side, and the great lakes and Mississippi river, on the other, and collectively called *The Allegany Mountains*, about 900 miles in length, and from 150 to 250 in breadth.

Face of the Country. Generally speaking, the territory of the United States is agreeably variegated with plains and mountains, vales and hills. New England is

an uneven, hilly, and rocky country. A broad space, including all the branches of the *Allegany Mountains*, commencing at Hudson's river in New York, and extending circuitously southwesterly through all the states westward and southward, (Delaware excepted) is mountainous. These are not confusedly scattered, or rising in a variety of high peaks, but extend in continued uniform ridges, towards the south, where some terminate in very high bluffs; others gradually subsiding into the level country of Georgia, from whence issue the rivers which run into the Gulf of Mexico. Eastward of these mountains, quite to the sea coast, a border of from 60 to 100 miles, and sometimes more, in breadth, is a remarkably level country; and in the southern states free from stone. West of this range of mountains, is a fine, and charmingly diversified country, well watered, fertile, temperate, and increasing in population with unexampled rapidity.

Soil and Vegetable Productions. Every species of soil that the earth affords, may be found in the United States; and all the various kinds of fruits, grain, pulse, and garden plants, and roots, which are found in Europe; besides a great variety of native vegetable productions. Tobacco, rice, indigo, wheat, Indian corn, cotton, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, flax, and hemp, are among the principal productions of the United States.

Animals. The territory of the United States contains about one fourth of the number of species of quadruped animals in the known world. Some of them are common to North America, and the European and Atlantic parts of the eastern continent; others are peculiar to this country.

The wild animals in this country are not, in general, of so savage a nature, as those of the same kind in Europe.

Birds. No less than two hundred and seventy one species of Birds have been found and described as inhabitants of the United States. They generally exceed those of Europe in the beauty of their plumage, but are much inferior to them in the melody of their notes.

Government. The United States constitute what may, with strict propriety, be called a Republic. It consists of *seventeen* separate, independent States, having governors, constitutions, and laws of their own, united under one general, federal constitution of government, admi-

nistered by an elective head, and by a proportionate number of Representatives of the people from all the States.

COMMERCE. The merchants of this country carry on an extensive foreign trade with Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, the Batavian Republic, Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy, in Europe; with Morocco and several other parts of Africa; with China, and various Asiatic countries, and the East India Islands; with the West Indies, South America, and the N. W. coast of North America. The principal articles exported are fish, lumber, live stock, beef, pork, flour, wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, rice, indigo, flax seed, pot and pearl ashes, iron, &c.

MANUFACTURES. Several important branches of manufactures have grown up and flourished in the United States, with a surprising rapidity; affording an encouraging assurance of success in future attempts. Of these the following are the most considerable, viz. Of *Skins*—tanned and tawed leathers, dressed skins, shoes, boots and slippers, harness and sadlery of all kinds, portmanteaus and trunks, leather breeches, gloves, muffs and tippets, parchment and glue. Of *Iron*—bar and sheet iron, steel, nail rods and nails, implements of husbandry, stoves, pots and other household utensils, the steel and iron work for carriages, and for ship building, anchors, scale beams and weights, and various tools of artificers; arms of different kinds. Of *Wood*—ships, cabinet wares and turnery, wool and cotton cards, and other machinery for manufactures and husbandry, mathematical instruments, coopers' wares of every kind. Of *Flax* and *Hemp*—cables, sail-cloth, cordage, twine and packthread. Of *Clay*—bricks and coarse tiles, and potters' wares.—Ardent spirits and malt liquors. Writing and printing paper, sheathing and wrapping paper, pasteboards, fullers' or press papers, and paper hangings. Books. Hats of fur and wool, and mixtures of both. Women's stuff and silk shoes. Refined sugars. Chocolate. Oil of animals and seeds, soap, spermaceti and tallow candles; copper and brass wares, particularly utensils for distillers, sugar refiners, and brewers; andirons and other articles for household use; clocks, philosophical apparatus; tin wares of almost all kinds for

ordinary use; carriages of all kinds; snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco; starch and hair powder; lampblack and other painters' colours; gun-powder, &c.

Besides the manufactures of these articles, which are carried on as regular trades, and have attained to a considerable degree of maturity, there is a vast scene of household manufacturing, which contributes very largely to the supply of the community.

Revenue and Expenditures. The revenue of the United States arising from duties on various articles, amounted in the year 1799, to 13,478,581 dollars 93 cents. The expenditure for the same year amounted to 11,795,537 dollars 42 cents; leaving a balance in favour of the United States of 1,693,044 dollars and 51 cents.

Debt. At the close of the year 1801, the debt of the United States stood as follows, viz.

Domestic debt	68,584,820	30
Foreign debt	10,819,000	
Total	79,403,820	30

Military Strength. The military strength of this country lies in a well disciplined militia of about 800,000 brave and independent freemen, and an army of about 3 or 4000 men to defend the frontiers of the union, and to man the several fortresses in different parts of the United States.

Navy. The navy of the United States is still in its infancy, though a few ships have been built and equipped for the protection of its trade. But peace with all powers, except those in the Mediterranean, has rendered a small force sufficient.

Religion. The inhabitants of the United States, (some few Jews, and numerous Deists excepted,) profess themselves to be of the Christian religion, under various denominations, as Congregationalists, which are the most numerous sect in New England; Presbyterians, which are the most numerous in the middle and southern states; Episcopalians, Catholics, Dutch Reformed, Friends, Baptists, Methodists, German Lutherans and Calvinists, Moravians, Unitarians, Universalists, and Shakers. The Constitution of the United

States, in an especial manner, provides against the establishment of any particular form of religious worship; or, the prohibiting the free exercise of every man's religious tenets: all are left at the most complete liberty to choose their own mode of worship, without the smallest molestation.

History. The territory of the United States was originally inhabited wholly by numerous tribes of Indians. It was discovered by the English as early as 1497: but no permanent settlement was made by them in any part of it, till about the year 1610, when a colony was established at James town in Virginia, under the direction of Lord Delaware.

These colonists, having migrated from Great Britain, considered themselves as British subjects, and as such, for a long course of years, cheerfully fought the battles, and submitted to the laws and government of Great Britain. By repeated acts of oppression, which commenced in the year 1765, and by turning a deaf ear to their petitions and remonstrances, Great Britain, at length, lost the affection and the confidence of her colonies: and a cruel and unnatural war commenced between them at Lexington, about ten miles northwest of Boston, on the 19th of April 1775. On the 4th of July, 1776, the Congress, who were then sitting in Philadelphia declared the then Thirteen United colonies, which they represented, to be "free, sovereign, and independent States." They had previously appointed George Washington, Esq. to the command of the American army.

In 1778, a treaty of alliance was entered into between France and the United States, which hastened the termination of the war, and the establishment of our independence.

It was not, however, till the year 1783, that the war was concluded, and peace established. The history of this war has been written by Dr. Gordon and Dr. Ramsay in America.

It can now only be observed, that Great Britain expended nearly 100 millions of sterling money, and lost 100,000 men, and gained nothing but disgrace. America endured every difficulty, and hardship, from her powerful enemy; lost many lives and much treasure, but delivered herself from a foreign dominion, and gloriously

acquired by her *arms*, what had been refused to her *petitions*.

In consequence of the weakness and defects of the general government, which was formed during the tumult of war, a new *Federal Constitution* was formed at Philadelphia, in 1787, by Delegates from the several States, and on the 3d of March, 1789, it was organized by the first Congress, in the city of New York. George Washington, by the unanimous voice of the people, was placed at the head of the new government, as President of the United States, and John Adams, next to him in office, as Vice President.

NEW ENGLAND.

COMPREHENDING

THE NORTHERN OR EASTERN STATES,

VIZ.

VERMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASACHUSETTS, WITH THE DISTRICT OF MAINE, RHODE ISLAND, AND CONNECTICUT.

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES.

New England is bounded north, by Lower Canada; east, by the Province of New Brunswick, and the Atlantic Ocean; south, by the same ocean, and Long Island Sound; west, by the state of New York.

CLIMATE AND DISEASES. New England has a very healthful climate, which is evinced by the longevity of the inhabitants. It is estimated that about one in seven of them live to the age of 70 years; and about one in thirteen or fourteen to 80 years and upwards.

The pulmonary consumption is the most destructive disorder, and is commonly the effect of exposures to cold and rainy weather, &c. The intermittent fever or ague is seldom seen within thirty or forty miles of the sea coast. Inflammatory fevers prevail in the winter months; both men and women suffer from not adopting sufficiently warm clothing.

Winter commonly commences, in its severity, about the middle of December; sometimes earlier, and sometimes not till Christmas. Cattle are fed or housed, in the northern parts of New England, from about the 20th of November, to the 20th of May; in the southern parts not quite so long.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, MOUNTAINS, &c. New England is a high, hilly, and, in some parts, a mountainous

country, formed by nature to be inhabited by a hardy race of free, independent republicans. The mountains are comparatively small, running nearly north and south, in ridges parallel to each other.

There are three principal ranges of mountains passing nearly from southwest to northeast, through New England. One of them runs between Connecticut and Hudson rivers; another on the east side of Connecticut river; a third range begins near Stonington in Connecticut. These ranges of mountains are full of springs of water, which give rise to numberless streams of various sizes, which, interlocking each other in every direction, and falling over the rocks in romantic cascades, flow meandering into the rivers below.

On the sea coast, the land is low, and in many parts level and sandy. In the vallies between the beforementioned ranges of mountains, the land is broken, and in many places rocky, but of a strong rich soil.

Rivers. The principal rivers in New England are, Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin or Ameriscoggin, Saco, (pronounced *Sawco*) Merrimack, Connecticut, Housatonick, and Onion Rivers; besides many smaller ones.

Productions. New England, generally speaking, is better adapted for grazing than for grain, though a sufficient quantity of the latter is raised for home consumption, if we except wheat, which is imported in considerable quantities from the middle and southern states. Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, flax and hemp, generally succeed very well. Wheat is cultivated to advantage in many parts of the interior country, but on the sea coast it is subject to blast. Apples are common, and, in general, plenty in New England: and cider constitutes the principal drink of the inhabitants. Peaches do not thrive so well as formerly. The other common fruits are more or less cultivated in different parts.

New England is a fine grazing country; the vallies between the hills, are generally intersected with brooks of water, the banks of which are lined with tracts of rich meadow or intervale land. The high and rocky ground is, in many parts, covered with clover, and generally affords excellent pasture. It will not be a matter of wonder, therefore, that New England boasts of raising some of the finest cattle in the world. Butter and cheese are

made for exportation. Considerable attention has been paid to raising sheep and mules.

Population and Character. New England is the most populous part of the United States. It contained, according to the census of 1801, 1,233,011 souls. The great body of these are landholders and cultivators of the soil. As they possess, in fee simple, the farms which they cultivate, they are naturally attached to their country; the cultivation of the soil makes them robust and healthy, and enables them to defend it.

New England may, with propriety, be called a nursery of men, whence are annually transplanted, into other parts of the United States, thousands of its natives. Vast numbers of them, since the war, have migrated into the northern parts of New York, into Kentucky, the State of Ohio, and Mississippi Territory; and some are scattered into every state, and every town of note in the union.

The New Englanders are generally tall, stout, and well built. Their education, laws, and independent situation, serve to inspire them with high notions of liberty.—Many of the women are handsome, have generally fair and healthful countenances, mingled with softness and delicacy. They are genteel, easy and agreeable in their manner, and sprightly and sensible in conversation; not neglecting the management of domestic concerns, which they perform with neatness and economy.

In New England, education is more generally attended to among all ranks of people than probably in any other part of the globe; arising from the excellent establishment of public schools in almost every township.

In these schools, which are generally supported by a public tax, and under the direction of a school committee, are taught the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic; and in the more wealthy towns, they teach the higher branches, viz. grammar, geography, mathematics, &c.

History. The first company that came to New England, planted themselves at Plymouth. They were a part of the Rev. John Robinson's congregation, which, for twelve years before, had lived at Leyden in Holland, for the sake of enjoying liberty of conscience. They came over in the year 1620.

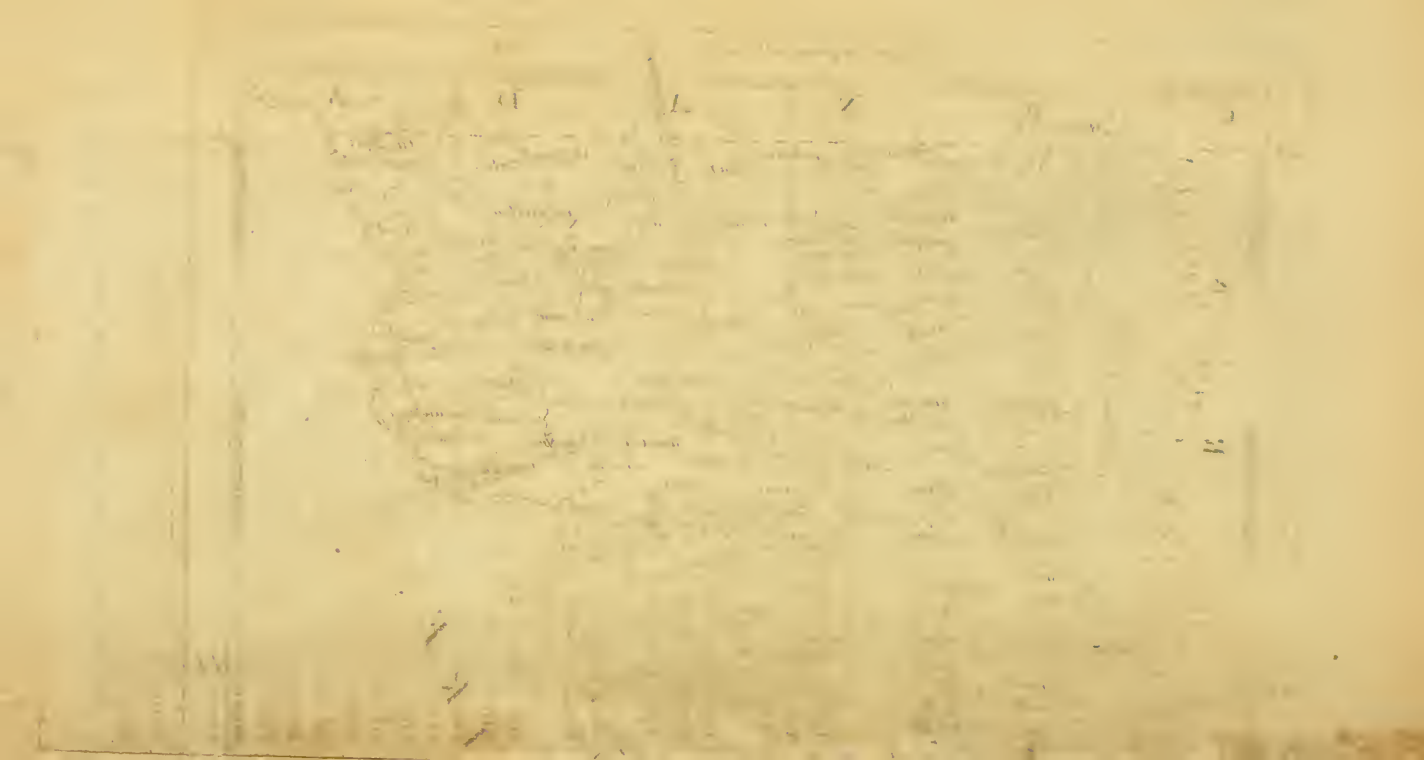
Before they landed, having on their knees devoutly given thanks to God for their safe arrival, they formed themselves into a body politic, by a *solemn contract*, to which they all subscribed, thereby making it the basis of their government. They chose Mr John Carver, a gentleman of piety and approved abilities, to be their governor for the first year. This was on Nov. 11, 1620.

Their next object was to fix on a convenient place for settlement. In doing this they were obliged to encounter numerous difficulties, and to suffer incredible hardships. Many of them were sick in consequence of the fatigues of a long voyage: their provisions were bad: the season was uncommonly cold: the Indians, though afterwards friendly, were now hostile: and they were unacquainted with the coast. These difficulties they surmounted: and on the 31st of December they were all safely landed at a place, which they called *Plymouth*. This is the first English town that was settled in New England.

The whole company that landed consisted of but 101 souls. Their situation was distressing, and their prospect truly dismal and discouraging. Their nearest neighbours, except the natives, were a French settlement at Port Royal, and one of the English in Virginia. The nearest of these was 500 miles from them, and utterly incapable of affording them relief in a time of famine or danger. Wherever they turned their eyes, distress was before them. But they bore their hardships with unexampled patience; and persevered in their pilgrimage of almost unparalleled trials, with such resignation and calmness, as gave proof of great piety and unconquerable virtue.

In 1643, the four colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Haven, agreed upon articles of confederation, whereby a congress was formed, consisting of two commissioners from each colony, who were chosen annually; and, when met, were considered as the representatives of "The United Colonies of New England." The powers delegated to the commissioners were not unlike those vested in Congress by the articles of confederation, agreed upon by the United States in 1778.

2° Lon. E. from Philad.a
3
C A N A D A
45
44
43
Michiscow R.
Highgate
Richford
Carthage
Lake Memphremagog
Derby
Holland
Norton
Canaan
Lemington
Swanton
Hungerford
Montgomery
Coventry
Colebrook
Lancaster
Lemster
Winlock
Head
Fairfield
Kellysburg
Barton
Wentworth
Randon
Fairfax
Cambridge
Edmund
Cumberland Bay
Millton
Jericho
Middlebury
Minden
Bullymead
Earthwen
Sheffield
Granby
Guildhall
Colchester
Sterling
Greensboro
Victory
Essex
Underhill
Mansfield
Morristown
Wheel
Wheelock
Lyndon
Hopkins
Lunenburg
Burlington
Stowe
Elmore
Hardwick
Walden
Danville
Concord
Shelburn
Bolton
Worcester
Cabot
Williamsfield
Huntsb.
Waterbury
Barnet
Fyfield
Miles Falls
Charlotte
Huntington
Montpelier
Marshfield
Factory
Warrens
Duxbury
Andrews
Greten
Ferrisburg
Starksboro
Berlin
Orange
Newbury
Orford
Lake Bow
Panton
Vergennes
Waitsfield
Northfield
Williamstown
Vergennes
Lincoln
Warren
Washington
Crown Point
Waybridge
Kirkson
Brookfield
Turnersburg
Corinth
Moreton
Cornwall
Salisbury
Kingston
Braintree
Randolph
Fairlee
Middlebury
Goshen
Tunbridge
Royalton
Ticonderoga
Orwell
Sudbury
Brandon
Rochester
Bethel
Rochester
Hubbardton
Castleton
Rutland
Barnard
Hartford
Dartmouth College
Benson
Skeensborough
Castleton
Rutland
Vergennes
Wardsboro
Haviland
Lake George
South Bay
Poultney
Clarendon
Shrewsbury
Reading
Bridgewater
Killington
Middletown
Wallingford
Tinmouth
Ludlow
Windsor
Weathersfield
Pawlet
Springfield
Rupert
Dorset
Brom ley
Andover
Chester
Sandgate
Arlington
Manchester
Winhall
Londonderry
Jamaica
Townsend
Westminster
Putney
Sunderland
Shaftsbury
Bennington
Gladenbury
Wardsboro
Newfane
Athens
Hoosack River
Weedbury
Wallingford
Marlboro
Bennington
Stamford
Halifax
Guilford
Whitingham
Hunnewell
Connecticut River
Hudson or North River
Chatts Falls
Boston Hill
Lake Champlain
Otter Creek
Lemon Fair River
Poultney River
Mettowee River
Hoosack River
Deerfield River
Green Mountains
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VERMONT,
from actual Survey.
American Miles.
10 5 0 10 20 30
Engraved for M. Carey
MASSACHUSETTS.
73° Lon. W. from London
72°
Vermont &c.



VERMONT.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	156	Between	41°. 44′ and 45°. N. lat.
Breadth	96		1°. 44′ and 3°. 37′ E. long.

Boundaries. Bounded north, by Lower Canada; east, by New Hampshire, from which it is separated by Connecticut river; south, by Massachusetts; west, by New York.

Civil Divisions. Vermont is divided into the following counties, viz. Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Orange, Windsor, Windham, Franklin, Orleans, Caledonia and Essex.

These counties are divided into 230 towns or townships, most of which are incorporated with the privileges usually annexed to the towns in New England.

Lakes and Rivers. Few parts of the world are better watered than this state. Perennial fountains rise on almost every farm. Streams descend from the mountains in various directions, which, uniting, from many rivers of various magnitudes, that fertilize the lands through which they pass, and furnish an abundant supply of seats for mills and founderies. There are twelve rivers which fall into Connecticut river from the east side of the mountain—three run north of the lake Memphramagog—eight (several of them of considerable magnitude and length) empty into Lake Champlain, from the west side of the mountain, and two fall into Hudson's river.

Lake Champlain, more than half of which lies in this state, is about eighteen miles in breadth in the widest place, and 122 miles in length.

Memphramagog lies partly in this state, and partly in

Lower Canada, the line crossing it about seven miles from its southern shore. This lake communicates with the River St. Lawrence, by means of the St. Francis.

Willoughby Lake, in Greensborough, and *Leicester Lake* in Salisbury, are of less note; but afford abundance of excellent large fish.

Connecticut river forms the eastern boundary of Vermont, and has its source in the height of land which divides the waters of St. Lawrence, and those falling into the Atlantic. For about 120 miles from its rise, its course is nearly S. W. and thence nearly south, until it empties into Long Island Sound, traversing an extent of about 400 miles. Loaded boats ascend to the foot of the fifteen miles falls, five miles above Newbury; about 220 miles from the sea. Throughout this distance are many rapids and falls, which may be amended by means of locks and canals, for which purpose companies in the adjoining states are formed.

Mountains and Face of the Country. Vermont is divided from north to south by a high chain of mountains, called Green mountains, or Ver Mons (which give name to the State). The southern extremity is called West Rock, about three miles from New Haven in Connecticut. From the Massachusetts line, more than eighty miles to the north, the mountains are from twenty to thirty miles from Connecticut river. The west range is, in general, by far the highest. There is a number of other mountains in this state, some of them very high, with rich vallies intervening, of the most luxuriant soil.

Climate. The earth is generally covered with snow from the middle of December to the middle of March, and in some high lands, to the depth of four or five feet. Since the country has been cleared, the winters are milder. Vegetation advances in the spring with great rapidity.

Soil and Productions. This state is generally hilly, and some parts mountainous, but not rocky. Its soil is of all the various kinds, and adapted to wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, peas, flax, hemp, and all sorts of edible roots. It is a fine grass country; and the inhabitants raise, and send to Boston, New York and Philadelphia markets, some of the finest beeves in the United States. They

make butter and cheese also of a good kind, and in considerable quantities.

MINERALS. Iron and lead ores of several kinds, pipe clay, which has been wrought into durable crucibles, and quarries of white, grey, and variegated marble, have been found in different parts of this state. About 1,200 tons of iron are annually manufactured.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES. The trade of this state is principally to Boston, Hartford, and New York: to which places the inhabitants export horses, beef, pork, butter, cheese, wheat flour, iron, nails, pot and pearl ashes.

The principal articles manufactured in this state, are, iron, maple sugar, corn spirits, beer, and the domestic manufactures of clothing.

LITERATURE. A charter for a richly endowed university was granted by the legislature of this state in 1791, to be established at Burlington on lake Champlain; and liberal and permanent provision is made for the support of schools, throughout the state. Thirty-three thousand acres of land have been reserved, in the several grants made by this state, for the use of the university. And in about one hundred of the townships of the state, a right of lands of about 350 acres, is reserved for the support of grammar schools; and in every town a right for town schools. Perhaps in no country is common education more attended to.

CURIOSITIES. There are several remarkable caves, particularly in the towns of Clarendon and Dorset; and some curious chasms in the beds of Onion and Poultney rivers. From appearances, some have conjectured that Connecticut river has lowered its channel from eighty to an hundred feet perpendicular, throughout the whole length of this state. In sinking a well in Burlington, near Onion river, a number of frogs, in a torpid state, were found bedded in the earth twenty-five feet below its surface; and a log of timber forty-nine feet, in the same well.

CHIEF TOWNS. *Windsor* on the east, and *Rutland* on the west side of the mountain, both nearly in the centre of the settled parts of the state, from north to south, are, according to an act of the legislature, to be alternately

the seat of government. Both are flourishing towns, each of them contains upwards of two thousand inhabitants.

Bennington, situated near the south west corner of the state, and near the south side of Hoosack River, is the largest, and one of the oldest towns in the state, containing a house for public worship, a court house, and jail. A memorable battle was fought in its neighbourhood, in 1777, between brigadier general Starke, at the head of 800 undisciplined militia, and a detachment of general Burgoyne's army, who were defeated, and 700 of their troops made prisoners. *Newbury* is the shire town of Orange county: It has a court house, which stands on the high ground back of the town, and commands a fine view of the Ox-bow, a curious bend in the river; also, a very elegant meeting house for Congregationalists.

In the town of *Orwell* is Mount Independence, at the southern extremity of lake Champlain. The western bank of Connecticut river is lined by a large number of pleasant thriving towns. There are various towns on the rivers and lake Champlain west of the mountains.

Constitution. By the constitution of this state, formed and ratified in December, 1777, the legislative power is vested in a house of representatives of the freemen of the state, annually chosen; and the executive power, in a governor, lieutenant-governor, and twelve counsellors, chosen also annually by the freemen. Every seven years a council of thirteen censors is to be chosen by the freemen, to revise and correct the laws and conduct of the legislature, and, if thought necessary, to call a convention for the revision of the constitution.

History. The south part of the territory of Vermont was formerly claimed by Massachusetts. As early as the year 1718, that government had granted forty-nine thousand acres, comprehending part of the present towns of Brattleborough, Fulton, and Putney, as an equivalent to the colony of Connecticut, for some lands which had been granted by Massachusetts within the limits of the Connecticut charter. In the year 1725, the government of Massachusetts erected a fort in the town of Brattleborough. Around this fort were begun the first settlements within the present limits of Vermont. On a final settlement of a dispute between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the present jurisdictional line between Ver-

mont and Massachusetts, was run and established, in the year 1741. From that time until the year 1764, this territory was considered as lying within the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. During this period, numerous grants were made; and, after the year 1760, some considerable settlements were begun under the authority of that province. In the year 1764, by order of the king of England, this territory was annexed to the province of New York. The government of that province pretended to claim the right of soil as well as jurisdiction, and held the grants formerly made under New Hampshire to be void. This occasioned a long series of altercation between the settlers and claimants under New Hampshire and the government of New York, which, at the commencement of the late revolution, terminated in the establishment of a separate jurisdiction in the present state of Vermont. A particular detail of this controversy would be unentertaining. It is sufficient to observe, that on the 17th day of October, 1790, the dispute was finally compromised, by commissioners appointed by the States of New York and Vermont; and the claims of New York, both to jurisdiction and property, extinguished, in consideration of the sum of thirty thousand dollars to be paid by the state of Vermont to that of New York; and on the 4th of March, 1791, Vermont was admitted a member of the federal union. In the late war between Britain and the United States, the inhabitants of this territory took a very early and active part. Immediately on the news of the battle of Lexington, a company of volunteers, under the late general Ethan Allen, attacked and took the British garrisons of Crown Point and Ticonderoga. A regiment was commissioned by Congress, and continued in service under the command of the late colonel Warner. Other troops were raised and constantly kept in service by the convention of New Hampshire grants, and afterwards by the state of Vermont. The spirit of these troops, and the militia of the grants, in the battle of Hubberton and Bennington, in the year 1777, as well as the assistance which they afforded in the capture of Burgoyne, are well known to the public. General Burgoyne, in a letter to the British ministry, written at Saratoga, makes the following observation: "The inhabitants of the New Hampshire grants, a territory unpeopled and

almost unknown in the last war, now pour forth by thousands, and hang like dark clouds on my left."

The history of Vermont has been well written by Samuel Williams, L. L. D. and published in 1794.

The population of this State, according to the census in 1801, amounted to 154,465.

72d Longitude W. from London.
74d
The STATE of
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
By Samel Lewis.
American Miles.
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40
Engraved for M. Carey.
Lands Heights
Stuart Town
Celebrook
Lockburne
N. Stratford
Northumberland
Mills
Field
Stumpy
Umbagog
Lake.
Percy
Stonington
F. Wentworth
Lancaster
Jefferson
Lowbridge
Paulsbury or
Success
Dartmouth
Durand
Rose Brooks
Shelburn
Androscoggin R.
Lloyd
Bath
Morris T.
Haverhil
Connecticut River
Warren
Thornton
Orford
Tamworth
Eaton
Ossipee R.
Conway
Jackson
Plymouth
Cardigan
Chester
Tyfton
Wentworth House
East Pond
Town
Plainfield
Grantham
Croydon
Cornish
Dunbarton
Middletown
Salmonscot
Gilmanton
Meredith
Canterbury
Concord
Rochester
Barrington
Canaan
Somersworth
Charles Town
Washington
Hopkinton
Camden
Walpole
Bow
Wear
Deerfield
Durham
Piscataqua Har.
Isles of
Shoals
Weathersfield
Dublin
Bedford
Londonderry
Kingston
Exeter
Chesterfield
Oxford
Amherst
Hollis
Merrimac
Newbury Port
Winchester
Plaistow
Haverhill
Fitzwilliam
Ringe
Marcey
Dunstable
Plumb I
Jewett
Nashua River
Cape Ann
MASSACHUSETTS
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
3d Longitude E. from Philadelphia.
1d

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	168	Between	42o 41′ & 45o. 15′ N. lat.
Greatest Breadth	90		2o. 45′ & 4o. 33′ E. long.
Least Breadth	19		

Boundaries. New Hampshire is bounded on the north, by Lower Canada; east, by the District of Maine, and the Atlantic Ocean, along which it extends about eighteen miles; south, by Massachusetts; and west, by Vermont, from which it is separated by Connecticut river.

Civil Divisions. This state is divided into five counties, viz. Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton.

Rivers and Lakes. *Connecticut*, *Androscoggin*, *Saco*, *Piscataqua*, and *Merrimack rivers*, receive a great part of their waters, and the two last have a great part of their courses, in this state.

Connecticut river is settled nearly to its source, extending along the western side of this state, about 170 miles.

Merrimack receives the united waters of Pemigewasset and Winnipissiogee rivers: the former is very rapid, and rises from a white mountain, west of the White Hills.

The *Piscataqua* is the only large river, whose whole course is in this state; rising in a pond, in the N. E. corner of the township of Wakefield, coursing in a S. S. E. direction, to the sea.

Winnipissiogee lake is the largest collection of water in New Hampshire. Its length is 24 miles; and it is from

3 to 12 miles in breadth, and full of islands. The other considerable lakes and ponds are Umbagog, Squam, Sunnapee, and Great Ossapy.

Mountains and Face of the Country. The shore of this state is mostly a sandy beach of about eighteen miles in extent, adjoining which are salt marshes, intersected by creeks. No remarkable highlands appear, till you arrive about twenty or thirty miles from the sea, when you pass over, towards the westward, several extensive ridges of mountains, till you come to Connecticut river, bordering on which, are extensive meadows or *intervales*, as they are called, rich and well watered.

The *White Mountains* are the highest in this state or in New England. In clear weather, they are discovered before any other land, by vessels coming in to the eastern coast; but from the white appearance they make, are frequently mistaken for clouds. They are visible on the land eighty miles distant, on the S. and S. E. sides. On the N. W. side, at Dartmouth, seven summits are seen at one view, of which four are bald, the highest of which has been named Mount Washington. Besides those are Monadnock, Ossapy, Sunnapee, and Moosehillock, so named from the circumstance of its being a remarkable range for moose.

Soil and Productions. The low intervale lands upon the banks of the rivers, being frequently overflowed, are very rich, and produce abundant crops of wheat and other grain. The wide spreading hills are generally much esteemed, as warm and rich; and such as are rocky and moist, afford good pasture.

Agriculture is the chief business of the inhabitants of this state. Beef, pork, mutton, poultry, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, pulse, butter, cheese, flax, hops, esculent plants, and roots, fruits, of the several kinds common in New England, are produced in great abundance in New Hampshire.

Trade and Manufactures. The inhabitants, according to their local situation, trade to Boston, Portsmouth, Portland, Hartford, and New York. Lumber, fish, oil, flaxseed, beef, pork, pot and pearl ashes, butter, and cheese, constitute the principal articles of export. The amount of exports, in the year ending Sept.

30th, 1795, was nearly 230,000 dollars, and in 1799, was 361,000 dollars. The tonnage in 1798 was 19,220 tons.

The country people generally manufacture their own clothing; and likewise considerable quantities of tow cloth, for exportation. The other articles manufactured are, pot and pearl ashes, maple sugar, bricks, pottery, and some iron.

Population and Character. It appears from pretty accurate documents, that the inhabitants of this state have doubled in number in nineteen years, seven of which were years of war. In 1797, the inhabitants were estimated at 52,700: in 1790, at 141,885, and by the census of 1801, amounted to 183,858. Instances of remarkable longevity are common in New Hampshire. Robert Macklin, a native of Scotland, died here in 1787, at the age of 115. He frequently walked from Portsmouth to Boston, 66 miles in one day, and back again the next. When he performed this journey the last time, he was 80 years old.

The inhabitants of New Hampshire, like all settlers in new countries, are, in general, a hardy, robust, active, brave people.

Literature. There is a flourishing and liberally endowed College, called *Dartmouth College*, at Hanover, on Connecticut river, founded by Doctor Eleazer Wheelock; and four Academies, in a prosperous state, one of which, at Exeter, has a fund of 50,000 dollars, the donation of one man, the Hon. John Phillips, L. L. D. of Exeter.

Chief Towns. *Portsmouth*, on Piscataqua river, is the largest town in this state, and its only seaport. Its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, having depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels, and is defended against storms, by the adjacent land, so that ships may ride secure, in any season. Nature has so well fortified it, that little is required by art, to render it impregnable.

Exeter, fifteen miles S. W. of it, at the head of navigation, on Swanscot river, and next in size, is well situated for a manufacturing town.

Concord, on the west bank of the Merrimack river, fifty-four miles westward of Portsmouth, is a flourishing town, and commonly the seat of government.

Dover, *Amherst*, *Keene*, *Charleston*, *Plymouth*, and *Haverhill*, are the other most considerable towns in this state.

CURIOSITIES. In the township of Chester is a circular eminence called Rattlesnake Hill. On the S. side, is a cave called the *Devil's den.* It is a dreary cold place. In the town of Durham is a large Rock, so equally poised on another, as to be easily moved with the finger.

RELIGION. The principal denominations of Christians in this state are Congregationalists, who are by far the most numerous, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Friends or Quakers.

GOVERNMENT. Not materially different from that of Massachusetts.

HISTORY. The first settlement made in this state by the English, was in the year 1623. For many years the colony was under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, but had a separate legislature. In every stage of the opposition made to the encroachment of the British Parliament, the people, who ever retained a high sense of liberty, cheerfully bore their part. They flew eagerly to the American standard, when the voice of their country declared for war: and their troops had a large share of the hazard and fatigue, as well as of the glory, of accomplishing the Revolution.

This state, at present, is increasing very rapidly in numbers, wealth, and respectability. Its resources for the support of government are such as will, with prudent management, effectually preclude the necessity of heavy public taxes. The state is advancing, with circumspection, in a liberal policy, and is, in general, in a more flourishing situation, than at any former period.

The history of this state has been written and published in three volumes, by the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D. D. of Boston.

PROVINCE of MAINE
Miles
10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Engraved by A. Doolittle New Haven
4° 5° Longs. E. from 6° Philadelphia 7° 8°
70° Longs. W. from 69° London 68° 67°
48° 47° 46° 45° 44° 43°
NOVA SCOTIA
QUEBEC
NEW HAMPSHIRE
ATLANTIC
Portsmouth
Piscataqua Har.
St Johns R.
River St Croix
Passamaquoddy B.
Campo Bello
Machias Har.
Penobscot Bay
Mount Desert
Penobscot R.
Kennebec R.
Androscoggin R.
Saco R.
Saco Bay
Casco Bay
Casco Bay Islands
Boone I.
Monhegan I.
Matinic R.
Owls Head
Penobscot
Belfast
Frankfort
Hampden
Bangor
Orrington
Buckstown
Passadumkeag R.
Mattawamkeag R.
Penobscot R.
Schoodic R.
Machias R.
Chandlers R.
Magaguadavic R.
Scoodic L.
Grand L.
Mud L.
Cobbossee Contee L.
Sebago L.
Moose Head L.
Chaudiere R.
Wagudia R.
Kenebeca R.
Amarascoggin R.
Androscoggin R.
Ossipee L.
Ossipee R.
Winnipiseogee L.
Winnipiseogee R.
Pemigewasset R.
Merrimack R.
Piscataqua R.
Salmon Falls R.
Cocheco R.
Isle au Haut
Seguin I.
Seguin Lt. House
Cape Elizabeth
Cape Porpoise
Cape Neddock
Agamenticus
Agamenticus R.
Saco Falls
Ossipee Mountains
Kennebec Mountains
Umbagog L.
Connecticut R.
Connecticut Lakes
Indian Stream
Hall's Stream
Metjarmette R.
Metjarmette L.
Kenebeca L.
Kenebeca Mountains
Chaudiere Mountains
Wagudia Mountains
Moose Head L.
Penobscot Mountains
Penobscot Bay
Penobscot R.
Kennebec R.
Androscoggin R.
Saco R.
Saco Bay
Casco Bay
Casco Bay Islands
Boone I.
Monhegan I.
Matinic R.
Owls Head
Penobscot
Belfast
Frankfort
Hampden
Bangor
Orrington
Buckstown
Passadumkeag R.
Mattawamkeag R.
Penobscot R.
Schoodic R.
Machias R.
Chandlers R.
Magaguadavic R.
Scoodic L.
Grand L.
Mud L.
Cobbossee Contee L.
Sebago L.
Moose Head L.
Chaudiere R.
Wagudia R.
Kenebeca R.
Amarascoggin R.
Androscoggin R.
Ossipee L.
Ossipee R.
Winnipiseogee L.
Winnipiseogee R.
Pemigewasset R.
Merrimack R.
Piscataqua R.
Salmon Falls R.
Cocheco R.
Isle au Haut
Seguin I.
Seguin Lt. House
Cape Elizabeth
Cape Porpoise
Cape Neddock
Agamenticus
Agamenticus R.
Saco Falls
Ossipee Mountains
Kennebec Mountains
Umbagog L.
Connecticut R.
Connecticut Lakes
Indian Stream
Hall's Stream
Metjarmette R.
Metjarmette L.
Kenebeca L.
Kenebeca Mountains
Chaudiere Mountains
Wagudia Mountains
Moose Head L.
Penobscot Mountains

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

(BELONGING TO MASSACHUSETTS.)

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	240	Between	43° and 48°. N. lat.
Breadth	377		4°. and 7°. 36′ E. long.

Boundaries. Bounded, north, by Lower Canada, from which it is separated by the high lands; east, by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due north from its source to the said high lands, which divides it from the British Province of New Brunswick; south, by the Atlantic Ocean; west, by New Hampshire.

Divisions. The District of Maine is divided into six counties, viz. York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Kennebeck, Hancock, and Washington.

Face of the Country, Soil and Climate. The District of Maine, though an elevated tract of country, cannot be called mountainous. A great proportion of the lands are arable and exceedingly fertile, particularly between Penobscot and Kennebeck rivers. On some parts of the sea-coast, the lands are but indifferent: but this defect might easily be remedied, by manuring it with a marine vegetable, called rock-weed. It makes a most excellent manure, and the supply is immense.

The climate does not materially differ from the rest of New England. The weather is more regular in the winter, which usually lasts with severity from the middle of December to the last of March; during this time the

ponds and fresh water rivers are passable on the ice, and sleighing continues, uninterrupted by thaws.

Rivers. The principal are the following, as you proceed from east to west: *St. Croix*, a short river, remarkable only for its being part of the western boundary of the United States, *Passamaquoddy*, *Schoodiac*, *Union*, *Penobscot*, *Kennebeck*, *Sheepscut*, *Ameriscoggin*, now most generally called Androscoggin, *Steven's river*, *Cussen's river*, *Royal's river*, *Presumscut*, *Nonesuch*, *Saco*, and *Mousom*. *York* and *Cape Neddock rivers*, in the county of York, are short and inconsiderable streams.

Bays. The principal bays are *Passamaquoddy*, *Machias*, *Penobscot*, *Casco*, and *Wells*. Of these, Penobscot and Casco are the most remarkable. Both are full of islands, some of which are large enough for townships.

Productions. The soil of this country in general, where it is properly fitted to receive the seed, appears to be very favourable to the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, hemp, flax, as well as for the production of almost all kinds of culinary roots and plants, and for English grass; and also for Indian corn, provided the seed be procured from a more northern climate. Hops grow spontaneously.

This country is equally good for grazing as for tillage: and large stocks of neat cattle are fed, both summer and winter.

The natural growth of this country consists of white pine and spruce trees in large quantities, suitable for masts, boards and shingles. The white pine is, perhaps, of all others the most useful and important; no wood would fully supply its place in building. Maple, beech, white and grey oak, and yellow birch, are the growth of the country. The birch is a large handsome tree, is used for cabinet work, and receives a polish little inferior to mahogany. The low lands produce fir. This tree is fit neither for timber nor fuel; but it yields a balsam that is highly prized. This balsam is contained in small protuberances like blisters, under the smooth bark of the tree. The fir is an evergreen, resembling the spruce, but very tapering, and neither tall nor large.

From the different rivers, in this eastern country, waters may be drawn for mills and all other water works.

Great advantages arise, to those who live on the sea-

coast, from the shell fish, viz. the lobster, the scollop and the clam. To these advantages may be added, those which arise from the forests being filled with moose and deer, and the waters being covered with wild fowl of different kinds.

EXPORTS. This country abounds with white pine boards, ship timber, and every species of split lumber, manufactured from pine and oak; dried fish furnishes a capital article of export.

STATE OF LITERATURE. The erection of a college, near Casco bay, is contemplated, and a charter granted by the legislature. Academies in Hallowell, Berwick, Fryeburg and Machias, have been incorporated by the legislature, and endowed with handsome grants of the public lands. One at Portland has been instituted, but has not yet been endowed. And it is but just to observe, that a spirit of improvement is increasing.

CHIEF TOWNS. *Portland* is the capital of the District of Maine. It is situated on a promontory in Casco Bay, and was formerly a part of Falmouth. It has a most excellent, safe, and capacious harbour, which is seldom or never entirely frozen over. The inhabitants carry on a considerable foreign trade. It is one of the most thriving commercial towns in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

York is seventy-four miles N. E. from Boston, and nine from Portsmouth. York river, which is navigable for vessels of 250 tons, six or seven miles from the sea, passes through the town. Over this river, about a mile from the sea, a wooden bridge was built in 1761, two hundred and seventy feet long, exclusive of the wharves at each end, which reach to the channel, and twenty-five feet wide. The bridge stands on thirteen piers.

Hallowell is a very flourishing town, situated at the head of the tide waters on Kennebeck river. *Pownalborough*, *Penobscot*, and *Machias*, are also towns of considerable and increasing importance. *Bangor*, situated at the head of the tide waters on Penobscot river, *Kittery*, *Wells*, *Berwick*, *North Yarmouth*, *Bath*, *Waldoborough*, &c. are other considerable towns.

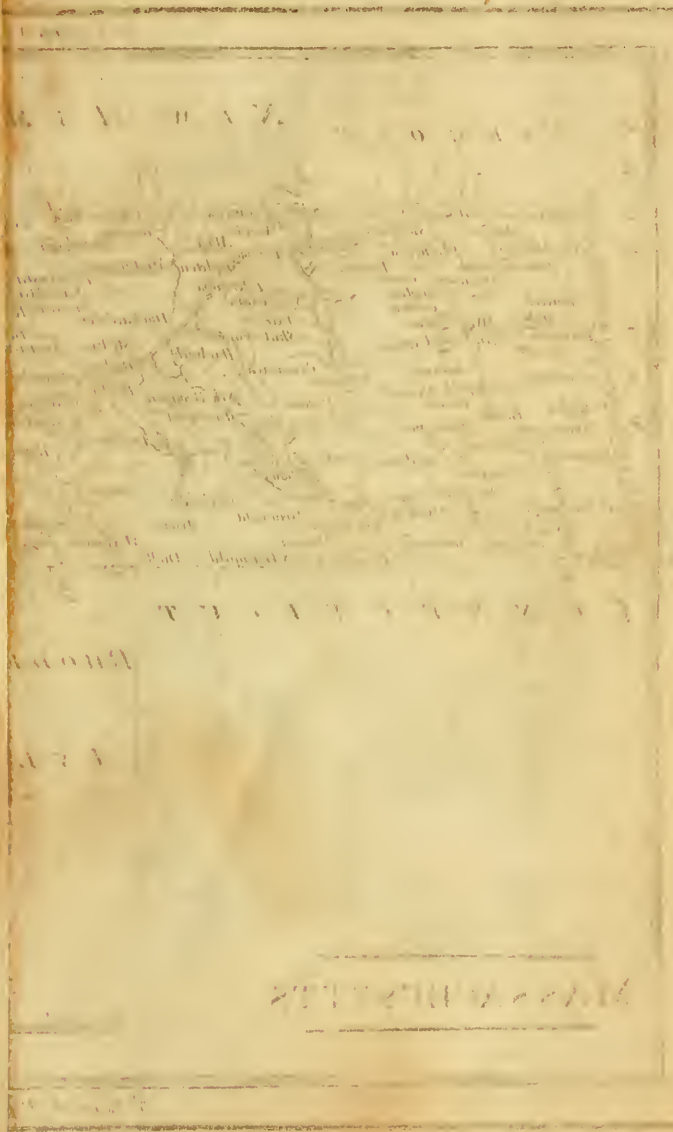
CHARACTER AND RELIGION. There are no peculiar features in the character of the people of this district, to distinguish them from their neighbours in New Hamp-

shire and Vermont. Placed as they are in similar circumstances, they are equally brave, hardy, enterprising, industrious, and hospitable.

The prevailing religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists; there are a few Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Quakers or Friends.

History. The first attempt to settle this country was made in 1607 on the west side of Kennebeck, near the sea. No permanent settlement, however, was then effected. It does not appear that any further attempts were made, until between the years 1620 and 1630.

The number of inhabitants agreeably to the census of 1801, was 151,719.



MASSACHUSETTS.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VERMONT
NEW YORK
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
ATLANTIC
BOSTON
CAPE ANN
CAPE CODD
CAPE CODD BAY
Nantucket
No man's Land
Martha's Vineyard
Nantucket Sd.
Buzzards Bay
Barnstable
Plymouth
Salem
Newbury Port
Portsmouth
Worcester
Springfield
Hartford
Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30 40
73° 72° 71° 70°
42 43
Longitude W. from London
Longitude E. from Philadelphia
W. Barker sculp.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Greatest Length	155	Between	1°. 42′ & 5°, 2′ E. L.
Greatest Breadth	90		41°. 32′ & 42°. 52′ N. L.

Boundaries. Bounded north, by Vermont and New Hampshire; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by the Atlantic, Rhode Island and Connecticut; west, by New York.

Divisions. Massachusetts is divided into twelve counties, viz. Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Duke's, Nantucket, Worcester, and Berkshire.

Climate. See New England.

Rivers. *Housatonick river* rises from several sources in the western part of this state, and flows southerly through Connecticut, into Long Island Sound.

Deerfield river falls into Connecticut river, from the west, between Deerfield and Greenfield.

Westfield river empties into the Connecticut at West Springfield.

Connecticut river passes through this state, and intersects the county of Hampshire. In its course it runs over falls, above Greenfield, and between Northampton and Springfield.

Miller's and *Chicapee rivers* fall into Connecticut on the east side; the former at Northfield, the latter at Springfield.

Merrimack river is in the north eastern part of this state. It is navigable for vessels of burden about 20

miles from its mouth. There are twelve ferries across this river in the county of Essex.

Nashua, *Concord*, and *Shawsheen rivers*, rise in this state, and run a north easterly course into the Merrimack.

Parkes's river takes its rise in Rowley.

Ipswich and *Chebacco rivers* pass through the town of Ipswich into Ipswich bay.

Mystic river falls into Boston harbour east of the peninsula of Charlestown, and is navigable three miles, to Medford. A canal is cutting to connect this with Merrimack river.

Charles river is a considerable stream which passes into Boston harbour, between Charlestown and Boston. It is navigable for boats to Watertown, 7 miles.

Neponset river, after passing over falls sufficient to carry mills, unites with other small streams, until it meets the tide in Milton, from whence it is navigable for vessels of 150 tons burden to the bay, distant about four miles.

North river runs in a serpentine course between Scituate and Marshfield, and passes to the sea.

Taunton river is made up of several streams which unite in or near the town of Bridgewater.

Capes, Bays, Islands, &c. *Cape Ann* is on the north side of Massachusetts Bay, and *Cape Cod* on the south. *Cape Malabar*, or Sandy Point, extends ten miles from Chatham towards Nantucket; *Cape Poge* is the N. E. point of Chabaquiddick Island; and *Gayhead*, the S. W. point of Martha's Vineyard.

The principal bays are *Ipswich*, *Boston*, *Plymouth*, *Cape Cod* or *Barnstable*, and *Buzzard's*. Many Islands are scattered along the coast.

Nantucket Island is fifteen miles long, and eleven broad; it lies south of Cape Cod. It contains 23,000 acres, including the beach. The island itself constitutes one county, by the name of Nantucket. It has but one town, called Sherburne. The inhabitants of this island are principally Quakers; there is, however, one society of Congregationalists.

Martha's Vineyard, which lies a little to the westward of Nantucket, is nineteen miles in length, and four in breadth. It contains three societies of Congregationalists, two of Baptists, and three of Indians. This and

the neighbouring island of Chabaquiddick, No-man's land, and the Elizabeth Islands, which contain about 16,500 acres of valuable land, constitute Duke's county.

Castle Island is about three miles from Boston, and contains about eighteen acres of land. The buildings are the governor's house, a magazine, jail, barracks, and workshops. The fort of this island commands the entrance of the harbour. Here are mounted fifty pieces of cannon, and forty-four lie dismounted.

Light Houses. On Plumb Island near Newbury, are two. On Thatcher's Island off Cape Ann, two lights. On the north side of the entrance of Boston harbour, on a rock, one single light. On the north point of Plymouth harbour, two lights. On Brant point at the entrance of the harbour, on Nantucket, one single light.

Soil and Productions. In Massachusetts are to be found all the varieties of soil from very good to very bad, capable of yielding all the different productions common to the climate, such as Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax, hops, potatoes, field beans and peas—apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c.

Commerce. This state carries on an extensive and lucrative commerce. Her ships visit almost all parts of the world. Her principal exports, of her own productions, consist of pot and pearl ashes, flaxseed, whale-oil, spermaceti, whalebone, candles, fish, beef, pork, cheese, butter, live stock, rum, cotton and wool cards, shoes, snuff, tobacco, household furniture, lumber, playing cards, &c.

The exports in 1799 amounted to 11,421,591 dollars; the tonnage in 1798, was 215,175 tons, exclusive of the District of Maine.

The Negro trade was prohibited by law, in 1788: and slavery having been abolished, there is not now a single slave belonging to any individual in the commonwealth.

Manufactures. There is a duck manufactory at Boston, from which, between 2,000 and 3,000 bolts, of forty yards each, said to be the best duck ever before seen in America, have been sold in one year. Manufactures of this kind have been begun in Salem, Haverhill and Springfield. Manufactories of cotton goods have been unsuccessfully, though patriotically attempted at Beverly, Worcester, and Boston. A woollen manufac-

tory, on an extensive scale, has been established at Byefield parish in Newbury. At Taunton, Bridgewater, Middleborough, and some other places, nails have been made in such quantities as to prevent in a great measure, the importation of them from Great Britain. In this state there are about twenty paper mills, which produce about 70,000 reams of paper annually. The principal card manufactories are in Boston, in which are made, yearly, about 12,000 dozen of cotton and wool cards. Between 2 and 3,000 dozen cards are made at the other manufactories in different parts of the state. Shoes in large numbers are manufactured at Lynn—silk and thread lace, woollen cloth, &c. at Ipswich, which, from its natural advantages, promises to become a manufacturing town—wire for cards and fish hooks, at Dedham—and a dye house has lately been built in Charlestown, for the dying of silks, woollen cloths, &c.

There are several snuff, oil, chocolate, and powder mills, in various parts of this state, and a number of iron works, and slitting mills, &c.

A glass house has been established in Boston, and promises to be of great advantage. The glass is superior to what is imported, and as cheap, according to its quality. There have been manufactured about 9000 sheets in a week.

Bridges. The bridges that merit notice in this state are the following, viz.

Charles river bridge, connecting Boston with Charlestown, built on 75 piers, with a convenient draw in the middle, for the passage of vessels. It is 1503 feet long, and 43 feet wide, including a passage way on each side, of six feet wide, railed in for the convenience of people on foot.

Malden bridge, across Mystic river, 2420 feet long.

Essex bridge connects Salem with Beverly, 1500 feet long.

A bridge across Parker's river, 870 feet long.

A bridge over Merrimack river, in the county of Essex, about two miles above Newburyport.

Another bridge has lately been completed over this river at Pentuket falls.

Haverhill bridge, connecting Haverhill with Bradford, 650 feet long.

Merrimack bridge, between Newbury and Haverhill.

West Boston bridge, connecting the west part of Boston with Cambridge, over Charles river, is of very handsome workmanship. The wood part of it is 3500 feet long: the causeway is 3640 feet, and is the longest, and probably the most expensive bridge in the United States.

These bridges are all supported by tolls.

LITERARY, HUMANE, AND OTHER SOCIETIES. These institutions, in Massachusetts, exhibit a fair trait in the character of the inhabitants, viz.

The *American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. The *Massachusetts Charitable Society*. The *Boston Episcopal Charitable Society*. The *Massachusetts Medical Society*. The *Society for Propagating the Gospel* among the Indians and others in North America. The *Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture*. The *Historical Society*. The *Marine Society* of Boston, Salem, and Newburyport. The *Massachusetts Congregational Society*. The *Scotch and Irish Charitable Societies*. *A society for the aid of Emigrants*. The *Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society*. *Boston Mechanic Association*, and the *Boston Dispensary for the Medical relief of the Poor*.

LITERATURE, COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, &c. According to the laws of this Commonwealth, every town having fifty householders or upwards, must be provided with one or more schoolmasters, to teach children and youth to read and write, and instruct them in the English language, arithmetic, orthography, and decent behaviour; and in any town which has 200 families, there must also be a grammar school, and some discreet person, a proficient in the Latin, Greek and English languages, procured to keep the same, and be suitably paid by the inhabitants. The penalty for neglect of schools, in towns of fifty families, is 10*l*.—in those of one hundred families, 20*l*.—of one hundred and fifty, 30*l*.

Next in importance to the grammar schools are the academies, in which, as well as in the grammar schools, young men are fitted for admission to the University.

Dummer Academy, at Newbury.

Phillips' Academy, at Andover.

Leicester Academy, in the township of Leicester, and county of Worcester.

Bristol Academy, at Taunton.

Harvard College, or *University*, in Cambridge.

Derby School, at Hingham, is a well endowed seminary.

In Williamstown, in Berkshire county, is another literary institution.

CHIEF TOWNS. *Boston* is the capital, not only of Massachusetts, but of New England, and lies in lat. 42° 23′ N. It is built on a peninsula of an irregular form, at the bottom of Massachusetts Bay. The neck or isthmus which joins the peninsula to the continent, is at the south end of the town, and leads to Roxbury. The length of the town itself is not quite two miles. Its breadth is various.

At its entrance from Roxbury, it is narrow: the greatest breadth is something more than a mile. The principal wharf extends 600 yards into the sea, and exceeds any other wharf in the United States, having large and convenient stores on the north side throughout its whole length.

In Boston, are 19 houses for public worship; of which nine are for Congregationalists, three for Episcopalians, two for Baptists, one for the Friends, one for Universalists, one for Roman Catholics, one for Sandimanians, and one for Methodists.

The other public buildings are, the state house, court house, jail, Faneuil hall, an elegant theatre, an alms house, a work house, a bridewell and powder magazine. On the west side of the town is the mall, a very beautiful public walk, adorned with rows of trees.

Franklin-place, adjoining the theatre, is a great ornament to the town. It contains a monument of Dr. Franklin, and is encompassed on two sides with the tontine buildings, perhaps the most elegant of any in the United States.

A magnificent state-house has been erected.

The town is irregularly built; but as it lies in a circular form around the harbour, it exhibits a handsome view, on the approach from the sea.

On Beacon-hill (which overlooks the town from the west, commanding a fine variegated landscape) a handsome monument has been erected, commemorative of some important events of the late revolutionary war.

The market is well supplied with abundance of all the

necessaries of life: the meat is equal in quality to any in the world.

The principal manufactures here are, rum, beer, paper-hangings, of which 24,000 pieces are annually made, loaf sugar, cordage, cards, sail cloth, spermaceti and tallow candles, and glass. There are 30 distilleries, 2 breweries, 8 sugar houses, and 11 rope walks.

The harbour of Boston is safe, and large enough to contain 500 ships at anchor, in a good depth of water; while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. It is diversified with many islands, some of which afford rich pasturage and grain.

About three miles from the town is the castle, which commands the entrance of the harbour.

Salem is the second town for size, and the oldest, except Plymouth, in the Commonwealth. Here are a meeting of Quakers, an Episcopal church, and five Congregational societies. The town is situated on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers.

Marblehead is southeast from Salem, and at four miles distance, containing one Episcopal and two Congregational churches, besides a small society of Separatists.

Newburyport, originally part of Newbury, is perhaps the most limited in its extent of land, of any township in the Commonwealth, containing but about 640 acres. Here are five houses for public worship, viz. one Episcopalian, two Presbyterian, and two Congregational.

Ipswich, in the county of Essex, is divided into five parishes. An excellent stone bridge across Ipswich river, composed of two arches, with one solid pier in the bed of the river, connects the two parts of the town.

Charlestown lies north of Boston, with which it is connected by Charles river bridge, and is the principal town in Middlesex county. It is built on a peninsula, and very healthy. Bunker's, Breed's, and Cobble (now Barrell's) hills, are celebrated in the history of the late war; and no less for the delightful prospects they afford of Boston, its variegated harbour, of Cambridge, and an extensive and highly cultivated country.

This town was destroyed by the British in 1775, previous to which, several branches of useful manufactures were carried on to great advantage. It has since re-

vived; and its increase of houses, population, trade, and navigation, have been very great within a few years past.

Cambridge and *Concord* are the most considerable inland towns in the county of Middlesex. The former is three miles and a half from Boston, and is a pleasant town, and the seat of the university.

The public buildings are Harvard hall, Massachusetts hall, Hollis hall, and Holden chapel. The library contains 12,000 volumes. The museum has a handsome collection of natural and artificial curiosities. The part of Cambridge, in which the colleges are situated, is pleasant and healthful, being on a large plain, about half a mile distant from the river.

Concord is eighteen miles N. W. of Boston, and is a pleasant, healthful, thriving town. It has been rendered famous in history, as the place where the first opposition was made to the British troops in 1775. It has a Congregational church, a spacious stone gaol, and a county court house. Three handsome bridges accommodate the town.

Plymouth, the principal town in the county of the same name, and the capital of the *Old Colony*, so called, is 42 miles S. E. of Boston. This town is famous for having been the first place settled by the emigrants from England, in 1620.

Worcester, the shire town of the county of the same name, is the largest inland town in New England, and is situated about 47 miles westward of Boston.

There are in this town, two congregational churches, a court house, and a strong stone gaol.

Spring field is a very old town, and has a congregational church, a court house, and a gaol. One of the armouries of the United States is in this town, occupying a great number of buildings, and containing a vast quantity of military stores.

Military Strength. The active militia of Massachusetts is formed into 10 divisions, 21 brigades, consisting of 82 regiments of infantry, 48 troops, composing 12 battalions of cavalry, and 36 companies of artillery; together forming a well regulated body of 50,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 1,500 artillery men, with 60 pieces of field artillery.

RELIGION. The religion of this Commonwealth is established on a most liberal and tolerant plan. All persons of whatever religious profession or sentiments, may worship God agreeable to the dictates of their own consciences, unmolested, provided they do not disturb the peace.

The following are the several religious denominations in this state, Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Friends or Quakers, Presbyterians, Universalists, Roman Catholics, and Methodists.

RHODE ISLAND

AND

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	47	Between	3° 11′ and 4° E. long.
Breadth	37		41° 22′ and 42° N. lat.

Boundaries. Bounded north and east, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; south, by the Atlantic; west, by Connecticut. Those limits comprehend what is called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Divisions. This state is divided into five counties, viz. Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent.

Bays and Islands. *Narraganset Bay* makes up from south to north, between the main land on the east and west. It embosoms many fertile islands, the principal of which are Rhode Island, Canonnicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's and Hog Islands.

The harbours are Newport, Providence, Wickford, Patuxet, Warren, and Bristol.

Rhode Island, from which the state takes half its name, is 15 miles in length; its average breadth is about 3 1-2 miles. It is divided into three townships, Newport, Portsmouth and Middletown. This island, in point of soil, climate, and situation, may probably be ranked among the finest and most charming in the world.

Travellers have named it the Eden of America. More than 30,000 sheep are fed on this island, besides neat cattle and horses.

72° Long. W. from London.
71½
42
41½
STATE OF
Blum Pd
Herring Pd
The Branch R.
Clear R.
Pascoag R.
Chepachet R.
Glocester
Pawtucket R.
Woonsocket R.
Blackstone R.
Cumberland
Providence
Falls
Pawtuxet R.
Johnston
Cranston
Warwick
Cowesett
Hope Fur.
Pawtuxet
Warren R.
Palmers R.
Kickemuet R.
Taunton R.
Mt. Hope B.
Bristol
Warwick
Eminicut I.
Pollock's
Hog I.
Prudence I.
Rhode Island
Bristol Ferry
Howland's Ferry
Little Compton
Warren's Pt.
Gull Rock
Sakonnet Pt.
Gay Head
Block I.
Breakers Reef
Light House
Conanicut Pt.
Gould I.
Jamestown
Newport
N. Ferry
Narragansett Bay
Providence R.
Seekonk R.
Pawtucket
Seekonk
Smithfield
Patuxet R.
Woonasquatucket R.
Pawtuxet R.
Providence R.
Abbot Run
Pawtuxet R.
Woonasquatucket R.
Pawtuxet R.
Pawtuxet
Cranston
Johnston
Scituate
Foster
Glocester
Smithfield
Providence
Mosshop R.
Ponaganset Pd
Ponaganset R.
Chepachet R.
Clear R.
Pascoag R.
Blum Pd
Herring Pd
The Branch R.
Mendon Rs
W. Bisg. Pa. Glocester
Moshop R.
Hope Fur.
Swamp
Wid.
Quidnic
Quidnic Pd
Quidnic R.
Moosup R.
Pawcatuck R.
Pawcatuck
Hopkinton
Richmond
Charlestown
South Kingston
North Kingston
West Greenwich
East Greenwich
Exeter
Coventry
Muhassuan Pond
Wickaponeset Pd
Moosup R.
Wood R.
Ashaweag R.
Pawcatuck R.
Little Red
Beaver Iron
Wordens Pd
Charles R.
Indian Swamp
Tower Hill
Cocumpauga Pd
Watchaug Pd
Fairfield Pd
Charlestown Beach
Conepatuxet Pd
Pt. Judith
Miles.
1 2 3 4 5 10
RHODE ISLAND.
Block Island
upon which is the Town of New Shoreham.
71° Long. W. from Philad.a
71½
W. Barker sculp: Philad.a

Canonnicut Island lies 3 miles west of Rhode Island, and is seven miles in length, and about one mile in breadth. At the south end, called Beaver tail, stands the light-house.

Block Island is 21 miles S. S. W. from Newport, and is the southernmost land belonging to the state. It is a township, named New Shoreham.

Prudence Island is nearly as large as Canonnicut, lies north of it, and is a part of the township of Portsmouth.

Rivers. *Providence* and *Taunton rivers* both empty into Narraganset Bay; the former on the west, the latter on the east side of Rhode Island. Providence river rises partly in Massachusetts, and is navigable as far as Providence, for ships of 900 tons, thirty miles from the sea. Taunton river is navigable for small vessels to Taunton.

Fall river is small, and empties into Taunton river.

Patuxet river is formed by two considerable streams, called the N. W. and S. W. branches, and empties into Narraganset Bay.

Patucket river, called, more northerly, Blackstone's river, empties into Seekhonk river, 4 miles N. N. E. from Providence.

Wanaspatucket river rises in Gloucester, and in its course receives many small, but never-failing streams. This river, with the Moshassuck, forms Providence river, which, a few miles below the town, has the name of Narraganset bay.

Charles river rises in Wordin's pond, and in its course westward, receives Wood and Ashewague rivers, and other large supplies. A junction of this with the Shannock river, from the north, forms Paukatuck river, which, in a southerly course of about 7 miles to the sea, divides this state from Connecticut.

Climate. Rhode Island is as healthful a country as any part of America. The winters, in the maritime parts of this state, are milder than in the inland country; the air being softened by a sea vapour, which also enriches the soil. The summers are delightful, especially on Rhode Island, where the extreme heats which prevail in other parts of America, are allayed by cool and refreshing breezes from the sea.

Religion. The constitution of this state admits of no religious establishments, any further than depends upon the voluntary choice of individuals. All men professing a belief in one Supreme Being are equally protected by the laws, and no particular sect can claim pre-eminence.

The religious denominations in Rhode Island, are the Baptists, Congregationalists, Friends or Quakers, Episcopalians, Moravians and Jews.

Literature. The literature of this state is confined principally to the towns of Newport and Providence. There are men of learning and abilities scattered through other towns, but they are said to be rare.

The inhabitants, in other parts of the state, pay less attention to education, than those of most other parts of New England.

At Providence, is Rhode Island College.

At Newport there is a flourishing academy, under the direction of a rector and tutors, who teach the learned languages, English grammar, geography, &c.

Societies. A marine society is established at Newport, for the purpose of relieving distressed widows and orphans of maritime brethren, and such of their society as may need assistance.—There is also,

The Providence society for promoting the abolition of slavery, for the relief of persons unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race.

Mountains. In the town of Bristol is Mount Hope, or as some call it, Mont Haup, which is remarkable only for its having been the seat of the Indian king Philip, and the place where he was killed.

Tower hill, Hopkins hill, and Woonsoket hill, are very inconsiderable.

Bridges. The Great bridge, in the town of Providence, formly called Weybosset, is 160 feet long, and 22 feet wide, and unites the eastern and western parts of the town. The bridge over Patucket falls is a work of considerable magnitude. These are free bridges. Central and India bridges are over Seekhonk river, near its mouth, east of Providence. A bridge over Howland's ferry, uniting Rhode Island with Tiverton on the main, was unfortunately carried away by a storm.

Soil and Productions. This state produces corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some parts wheat, sufficient for home consumption; and the various kinds of grasses, fruits, and culinary roots and plants in great abundance, and in great perfection; cider is made for exportation. The north-western parts of the state are but thinly inhabited, and are more rocky and barren than the other parts. The tract of country lying between South Kingston, and the Connecticut line, called the Narraganset country, is excellent grazing land; and is inhabited by a number of great and wealthy farmers, who raise some of the finest neat cattle in New England, weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 weight. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheese of the best quality, and in large quantities, for exportation.

Trade. The exports from the state are flaxseed, lumber, horses, beef, pork, fish, poultry, onions, butter, cheese, barley, grain, spirits, cotton, and linen goods. The imports consist of European and West Indian goods, and logwood from the Bay of Honduras. Upwards of 600 vessels enter and clear annually at the different ports in this state. The amount of exports from this state to foreign countries, for one year, ending the 30th September 1791, was 470,131 dollars; in the year ending 30th September 1800, it was 1,322,945 dollars; and in the year ending 30th September 1802, 2,433,263 dollars.

Manufactures. The inhabitants of this state are advancing rapidly in this branch of business. A cotton manufactory has been erected at Providence. Jeans, fustians, denims, thicksets, velvets, &c. &c. are here manufactured, and exported to the southern states. Large quantities of linen and tow cloth are made in different parts of this state for exportation. But the most considerable manufactures are those of iron; such as bar and sheet iron, steel, nail rods and nails, implements of husbandry, stoves, pots and other household utensils; the iron work of shipping, anchors, bells, cannon, &c.

Chief Towns. *Newport* lies in lat. 41°. 29′. long. 71°. 17′. Its harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, spreads westward before the town. The entrance is easy and safe, and a large fleet may anchor in it, and ride in perfect security. The town lies north and south upon a gradual ascent as you proceed eastward from the water. West of the town is Goat Island, on

which is a fort. There is also another fort, at Brenton's point, S. E. from Goat Island.

Newport contains houses for public worship for Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Quakers, Moravians, and a synagogue for the Jews. The other public buildings are a state house, and an elegant edifice for the public library, founded in 1747, and styled "Redwood Library."

Providence, situated in lat. 41°. 51′. on both sides of Providence river, is 35 miles from the sea, and 30 N. by W. from Newport. It is the oldest town in this state, and is now the seat of government.

Ships of almost any size sail up and down the channel.

The public buildings are an elegant meeting house for Baptists, with a lofty and beautiful steeple, and a large bell; a meeting house for Friends or Quakers; three for Congregationalists; an Episcopal church, a handsome court house, in which is deposited a library for the use of the town and country—a work house, a market house, and a brick school house, a bank and insurance company. This town has an extensive trade with Massachusetts, Connecticut, and part of Vermont. The houses in this town are generally built of wood: but there are some large and elegant brick buildings. At a convenient distance from the town is an hospital.

Bristol is a pleasant thriving town, about 16 miles north of Newport, on the main. It has an Episcopal and a Congregational church.

Warren is a pleasant and flourishing town, about three miles and a half N. of Bristol.

INDIANS. They mostly reside in the township of Charlestown, are peaceable and well disposed towards the other inhabitants, and speak English.

CURIOSITIES. About four miles northeast of Providence, lies a small village, called Patucket, a place of some trade, and famous for lamprey eels. Through this village runs Patucket river, which empties into Seekhonk river at this place. In this river is a beautiful fall of water, directly over which a bridge has been built, which divides the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from the state of Rhode Island. The fall, in its whole length, is upwards of fifty feet. The water passes through several chasms in a rock which runs diame-

trically across the bed of the stream, and serves as a dam to the water. Several mills have been erected upon these falls ; and the spouts and channels which have been constructed to conduct the streams to their respective wheels, and the bridge, have taken very much from the beauty and grandeur of the scene.

In the town of Middletown, about 2 miles from Newport, is a place called purgatory. It joins to the sea on the east side of the island.

Constitution. The constitution of this state is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in 1663 ; and the frame of the government was not essentially altered by the revolution.

History. This state was first settled from Massachusetts. Mr. Roger Williams, a minister who came over to New England, in 1631, was charged with holding a variety of errors, and was on that account forced to leave his house, land, wife, and children, at Salem, in the dead of winter, and to seek a residence without the limits of Massachusetts! Governor Winthrop advised him to pursue his course to Nehiganset, or Narraganset bay, which he did, and fixed himself at Secunk or Seekhonk, now Rehoboth. But that place being within the bounds of Plymouth colony, Governor Winslow, in a friendly manner, advised him to remove to the other side of the river, where the lands were not covered by any patent. Accordingly in 1636, Mr. Williams and four others, crossed Seekhonk river, and landed among the Indians, by whom they were hospitably received, and thus laid the foundation of a town, which from a sense of God's merciful providence to him, he called Providence.

Here he was soon after joined by a number of others : and though they were secured from the Indians by the terror of the English, yet they, for a considerable time, suffered much from fatigue and want ; but they enjoyed liberty of conscience, which has ever since been inviobly maintained in this state.

Through the whole of the late unnatural war with Great Britain, the inhabitants of this state manifested a patriotic spirit ; their troops behaved gallantly, and they are honoured in having produced the second General in the field.*

* General Green.

CONNECTICUT.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Greatest length	100	between	41° & 42° 2′ N. lat.
Greatest breadth	72		1° 50′ & 3° 20′ E. L.

BOUNDARIES. Bounded north, by Massachusetts; east, by Rhode Island; south, by Long Island Sound; and west, by the state of New York.

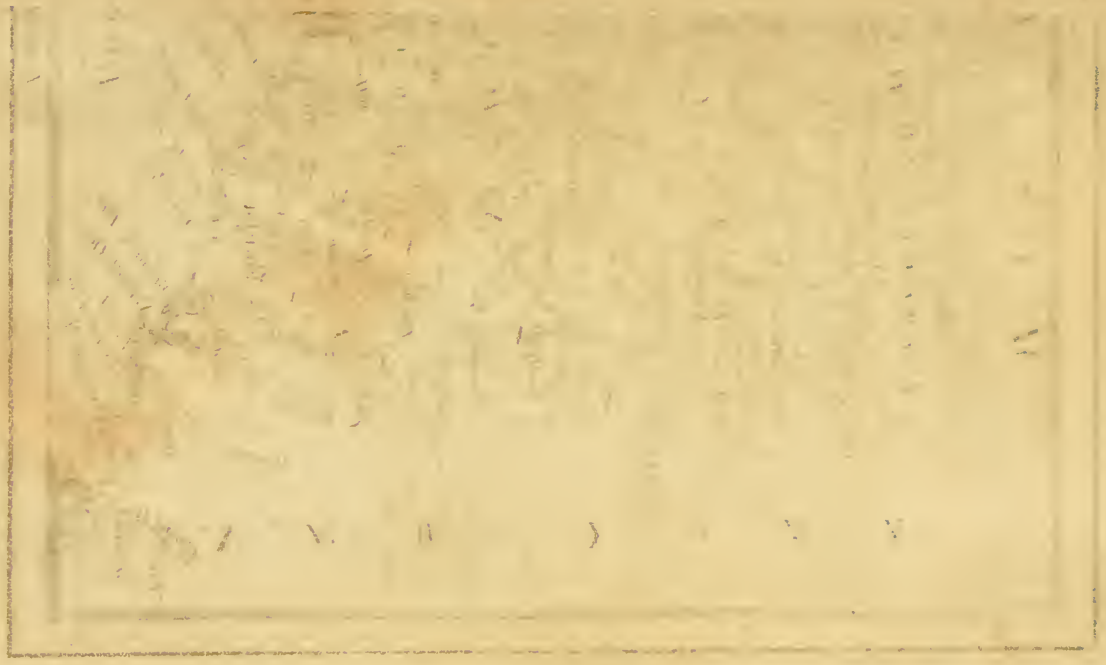
CIVIL DIVISIONS. Connecticut is divided into eight counties, viz: Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland.

RIVERS. The principal rivers in this state are *Connecticut*, *Housatonick*, the *Thames*, and their branches. The first, soon after it enters the bounds of Connecticut, passes over Enfield Falls. At Windsor, it receives Windsor ferry river from the west, which is formed by the junction of Farmington and Poquabock rivers. At Hartford it meets the tide, and thence flows in a crooked channel, into Long Island Sound. It is from 80 to 100 rods wide, 130 miles from its mouth.

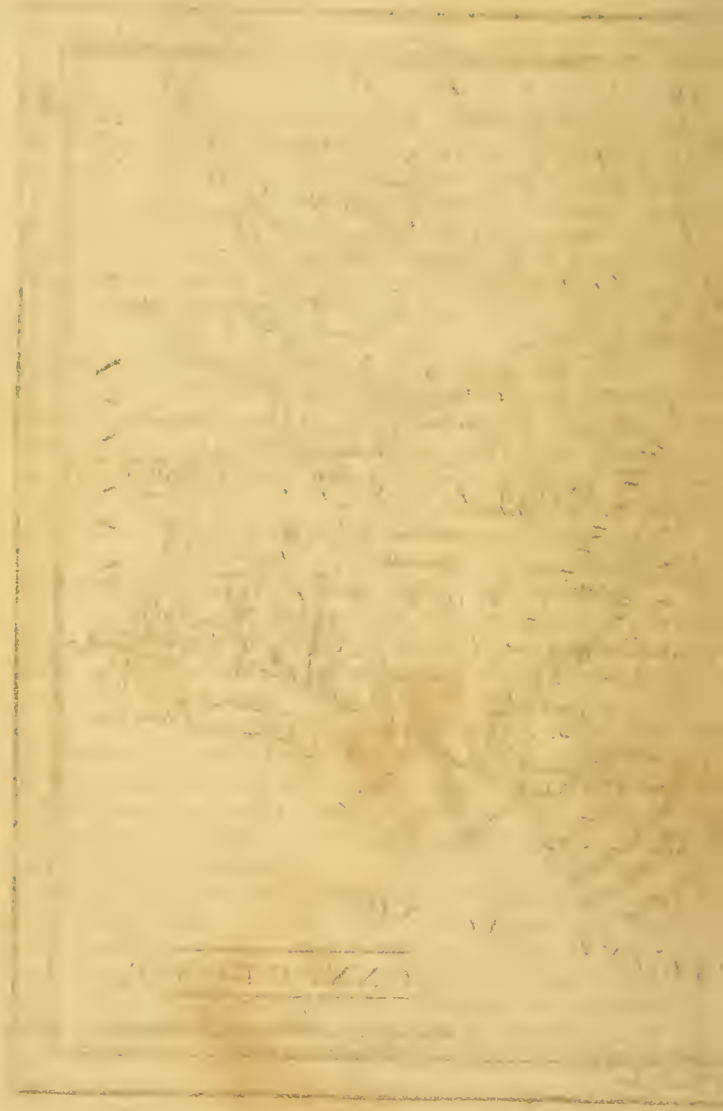
A bar of sand considerably obstructs the navigation at its mouth, having only 10 feet water on it, at full tides.

About 3 miles below Middleton, this river is only 40 rods in breadth, running between two high mountains. Almost every where else the banks are low, and have fine extensive meadows.

The *Housatonic* rises in Berkshire county in Massachusetts. It passes through a number of pleasant towns, and empties into Long Island Sound, between Milford and Stratford, which last name it bears from Naugatuk river, about 9 miles from its mouth. In this river, between Salisbury and Canaan, in the N. W. corner of this state, is a cataract, where the whole breadth of the river, which is about 150 yards, falls about 60 feet perpendicular, in one entire white sheet.



W. Barker sculp.



Naugatuck is a small river, and empties into the Housatonick.

The *Pequod*, or *Thames*, is navigable about 14 miles to Norwich; it enters Long Island Sound at New London.

Little river, about a mile from its mouth, has a remarkable and very romantic cataract. Across the mouth of this river is a broad, commodious bridge, in the form of a wharf, built at a great expense.

Shetucket river, the other branch of the Thames, has its source in Brimfield in Massachusetts, and is formed by the junction of Willamantick and Mount Hope rivers. At the mouth of Shetucket is a bridge of timber, 124 feet in length.

Paukatuck river is an inconsiderable stream, which empties into Stonington harbour.

West of Housatonic river, are a number of inconsiderable rivers, that empty into the Sound. Among these is *Byram river*, forming a part of the boundary between New York and this state.

HARBOURS. The two principal harbours are at New London and New Haven.

From the light house, which stands on the west side of the mouth of the Harbour of New London, to the town, is about 3 miles. It has sufficient depth of water for large vessels, and is entirely secure one mile above the town. It is well fortified. New Haven harbour is inferior to New London.

CLIMATE, SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS. Connecticut, though subject to the extremes of heat and cold, in their seasons, and to frequent sudden changes, is very healthful. It is generally broken land, comprising mountains, hills, and vallies, and is exceedingly well watered. Some parts of it are thin and barren. Its principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts of the state, oats, and barley, which are heavy and good, and of late, buck-wheat—flax in large quantities—some hemp, potatoes of several kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans and fruits of all kinds which are common to the climate. The soil is very well calculated for pasturage and meadow, which enables the farmers to feed large numbers of neat cattle and horses.

TRADE. The trade of Connecticut is principally with the West India Islands.

Connecticut has a large number of coasting vessels employed in carrying her produce to her sister states.

The exports in 1800, amounted to 1,114,743 dollars.

Manufactures. The farmers in Connecticut, and their families, are mostly clothed in plain, decent, homespun cloth. Their linens and woollens are manufactured in the family way; and although they are generally of a coarser kind, they are of a stronger texture, and much more durable than those imported from France or England. Some of their cloths are fine and handsome. They manufacture bar-iron, nails, cannon, anchors, hollow ware, paper, powder, wool cards, wooden wares, and cheese.

Population and Character. The state of Connecticut is laid out in small farms, from fifty to three or four hundred acres each, which are held by the farmers in fee simple; and are generally well cultivated. This state is chequered with innumerable roads or highways crossing each other in every direction. A traveller in any of these roads, even in the most unsettled parts of the state, will seldom pass more than two or three miles without finding a house or cottage, and a farm under such improvements, as to afford the necessaries for the support of a family. The whole state resembles a well cultivated garden, which, with that degree of industry which is necessary to happiness, produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in great plenty.

The inhabitants are almost entirely of English descent. There are no Dutch, or Germans, and very few French, Scotch or Irish people, in any part of the state.

Religion. All religions, consistent with the peace of society, are unrestrained in Connecticut: and a spirit of liberality and catholicism is increasing. There are very few religious sects in this state. The major part of the people are Congregationalists. Besides these, there are Episcopalians and Baptists.

Chief Towns. There are many very pleasant towns, both maritime and inland, in Connecticut. It contains five cities, incorporated with extensive jurisdiction in civil causes. Two of these, Hartford and New Haven, are capitals of the state.

Hartford is situated at the head of ship navigation on the west side of Connecticut river, about fifty miles from its entrance into the Sound. It is divided by a small

river, with high romantic banks. Over this river is a bridge connecting the two divisions of the city.

Its chief buildings are a state house, one church for Episcopalians, and three for Congregationalists.

New Haven lies round the head of a small bay, which makes up about four miles north from the sound. Two small rivers bound the city east and west. It covers part of a large plain, which is bounded on three sides by high hills. The public buildings are a state house, college and chapel, three churches for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians.

New London stands on the west side of the river Thames, near its entrance into the Sound. It has two places for public worship, one for Episcopalians, and one for Congregationalists. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut.

Norwich stands at the head of Thames river, about 14 miles north from New London.

Middleton is pleasantly situated on the western bank of Connecticut river, fifteen miles south of Hartford. It is the principal town in Middlesex county.

Wethersfield, four miles south of Hartford, is a very pleasant town, with an elegant brick church for Congregationalists.

Windsor, *Farmington*, *Litchfield*, *Milford*, *Stratford*, *Fairfield*, *Guilford*, *Stamford*, *Windham*, *Suffield* and *Enfield*, are all considerable and pleasant towns.

Colleges, Academies and Schools. In no part of the world is education more attended to than in Connecticut.

Academies have been established at Greenfield, Plainfield, Norwich, Windham, and Pomfret.

Yale College was founded in 1700, and remained at Killingworth until 1707; then at Saybrook until 1716, when it was removed and fixed at New Haven. Among its principal benefactors was governor Yale, in honour of whom, in 1718, it was named *Yale College*.

Constitution and Courts of Justice. The constitution of Connecticut is founded on the charter, which was granted by Charles II. in 1662, and on a law of the state. Contented with this form of government, the people have declined framing a new constitution since the declaration of independence.

MIDDLE STATES.

VIZ.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, OHIO, AND INDIANA TERRITORY.

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES:

Bounded north, by Upper Canada, from which they are separated by the Lakes; east, by the New England States; south, by the Atlantic Ocean, Maryland, Virginia, and the Ohio river, which separates them from Kentucky; west, by the Mississippi river.

RIVERS AND BAYS. The principal rivers in this district are the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehannah, the Ohio, the Mississippi and their branches. Three bays, New York, Delaware, and part of Chesapeak, are in this division of the union.

CLIMATE. The climate of the middle states, lying almost in the same latitude, varies but little from that of New England. There are no two successive years alike. Even the same successive seasons and months differ from each other every year. And there is perhaps but one steady trait in the character of this climate, and that is, it is uniformly variable. The changes of weather are great, and frequently very sudden.

There are seldom more than four months in the year in which the weather is agreeable without a fire. In winter, the winds generally come from the N. W. in fair, and from the N. E. in wet weather. The N. W. winds are uncommonly dry as well as cold.

The climate on the west side of the Alleghany mountains, differs materially from that on the east side, in the

temperature of the air, and the effects of the wind upon the weather, and in the quantity of rain and snow which fall every year. The S. W. winds, on the west side of the mountains, are accompanied by cold and rain. The temperature of the air is seldom so cold or so hot, by several degrees, as on the east side of the mountains.

On the whole, it appears that the climate of this division of the United States, is a compound of most of the climates in the world: it has the moisture of Ireland in spring; the heat of Africa in summer; the temperature of Italy in June; the sky of Egypt in autumn; the snow and cold of Norway, and the ice of Holland, in winter; the tempests (in a certain degree) of the West Indies, in every season; and the variable winds and weather of Great Britain in every month in the year.

From this account of the climate of this district, it is easy to ascertain what degree of health, and what diseases prevail. As the inhabitants have the climates, so they have the acute diseases of all the countries that have been mentioned. Although it might be supposed, that with such changes and varieties in the weather, there would be connected epidemical diseases, and an unwholesome climate, yet, on the whole, this district is found to be as healthy as any part of the United States.

NEW YORK.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	335	Between	40°. 32′ and 45°. N. lat.
Breadth	316		5°. W. and 3°. 6′ E. long.*

Boundaries. Bounded south-eastwardly, by the Atlantic Ocean; east, by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; north, by the 45th degree of N. latitude, which divides it from Canada; north-westwardly, by the river Iroquois, or St. Lawrence, and the Lake Ontario; west, by Lake Erie and Niagara river; southwest and south, by Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Civil Divisions. This state is divided into thirty-two counties, New York, Albany, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Richmond, West Chester, Orange, Ulster, Duchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Clinton, Montgomery, Ontario, Herkemer, Otsego, Tyoga, Onondaga, Oneida, Steuben, Chenango, Rockland, Delaware, Greene, Cayuga, Schoharie, Essex, Saratoga, Genesee, and St. Lawrence.

Rivers and Canals. *Hudson's river* is one of the largest in the United States. It rises in the mountainous country between the lakes Ontario and Champlain. Its whole length is about 260 miles. From Albany to lake George, is 65 miles. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for sloops of 80 tons to Albany, and for ships to Hudson. About 40 miles below Albany, the water is fresh. The banks of this river, especially on

* Including Long Island.

Lon. W. 74 from London.
BRITISH TERRITORY
UPPER CANADA
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
PENNSYLVANIA
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
VERMONT
NEW YORK
Miles.
ATLANTIC
Lon: W. 3 from Philad.a
W.m Barker sculp.

the western side, as far as the highlands extend, are steep and rocky. The Overslaugh, seven miles below Albany, formed by a number of islands and sand banks, interrupts ship navigation.

Saranac river passes through Plattsburg into Lake Champlain.

Sable river, not far from Saranac, is scarcely sixty yards wide.

Boquet river passes through the town of Willisborough, in Clinton county.

Black river rises in the high country, near the sources of Canada Creek, which falls into Mohawk river.

Onondago river rises in the Oneida Lake.

Mohawk river passes to the northward of Fort Stanwix, and runs southwardly twenty miles, to the fort; then eastwardly one hundred and eleven miles into the Hudson, a few miles above Albany. The produce that is conveyed down this river is landed in Schenectady, and i sthence carried to Albany, by land, sixteen miles, over a barren sandy plain, through which a canal is contemplated. A canal and locks round the little falls, 56 miles above Schenectady, were completed in the autumn of 1795. The perpendicular descent of these falls is forty-two feet, in the length of one mile. The canal is cut almost the whole distance round them, through a hard rock.

The Cohoes falls, near the mouth of this river, are a great curiosity. The river is about one hundred yards wide; the rock over which the water pours, extends quite across, and is about thirty feet perpendicular height. About a mile below the falls, is a most elegant and well constructed bridge, 960 feet long, 24 broad, and 15 feet above the bed of the river; it is supported by thirteen solid stone pillars.

Delaware river rises in Lake Utstayantho, and takes its course southwest, until it crosses into Pennsylvania, thence southwardly, dividing New York from Pennsylvania, until it strikes the north west corner of New Jersey, and then passes off to the sea, through Delaware Bay, having New Jersey on the east side, and Pennsylvania and Delaware on the west.

Susquehannah E. Branch river has its source in lake Otsego. Batteaux pass to its source; whence to the Mohawk river is but twenty miles, capable of good roads.

Tyoga river rises in the Alleghany mountains, Pennsylvania; runs north into New York; thence winding to the south, enters Pennsylvania, and empties into the Susquehannah at Tyoga point. It is boatable about 50 miles.

Seneca river rises in the Seneca country, and runs eastwardly, and in its passage receives the waters of the Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and empties into the Onondago river, fourteen miles above the falls, at a place called Three Rivers. On the southside of Onondago lake, are salt springs, the water of which is salter than that of the ocean. Large quantities of salt are made here.

Chenessee or *Geneseo river* rises near the source of the Tyoga, and empties into Lake Ontario, 80 miles east of Niagara Fort.

The northeast branch of the Alleghany river heads in the Alleghany mountains, near the source of the Tyoga, and runs directly west until it is joined by a larger branch from the southward, on the line between Pennsylvania and New York.

Niagara river, which connects Lake Ontario with Lake Erie, is about thirty miles long, and is remarkable and justly celebrated for its falls, the noblest and most extensive in the world. The whole body of water, from the upper lakes, passes over this precipice, which is about 740 yards wide, separated nearly in the middle by a rocky island of a small extent. The water is extremely smooth, until within a short distance of the falls, when it becomes rapid, and descends with the greatest swiftness; the perpendicular pitch is said to be 150 feet; to which, if we add the descent above the falls, and the rapids below, that is, from smooth water to smooth water, the difference cannot be less than 270 feet.

These falls are opposite to Fort Schlosser, about 14 miles south of Lake Ontario.

Bays and Lakes. *New York Bay*, nine miles long and four broad, spreads to the southward before the city of New York.

South Bay, a part of Lake Champlain, lies twelve or fifteen miles north of the northern bend in Hudson's river. Lake Champlain is partly in the state of New York, and part in Vermont; it is from 2 to 18 miles in breadth, and 122 miles in length. Oneida Lake lies about twenty miles west of Fort Stanwix. Besides these, are Onon-

dago Lake, Lake Otsego, at the head of Susquehannah river; Cayuga, Salt, Seneca, Canandarqua, and Chautauque Lake, the source of Connewango river, which empties into the Alleghany; and several other smaller ones.

Face of the Country, Mountains, Soil and Productions. This state, to speak generally, is intersected by ridges of mountains, running in a northeast and southwest direction. Beyond the Alleghany mountains, however, the country is a dead level.

The lands between the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, are most agreeably diversified with gentle risings, and timbered with lofty trees, with little underwood.

East of the Alleghany mountains, the country is broken into hills, with rich intervening vallies.

Wheat and flour are the staples of this state.

Population and Character. The annual increase, for the four years succeeding 1786, was upwards of 25,000. A great proportion of this increase consists of emigrants from the New England States.

The English language is generally spoken throughout this state; but greatly corrupted by the Dutch dialect, which is still spoken in some counties. The manners of the people differ, as well as their language. They are industrious, neat, and economical in the management of their farms and families.

Besides the Dutch and English, there are many emigrants from Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and France.

Chief Towns. There are three incorporated cities in this state; *New York*, *Albany*, *and Hudson*. *New York* stands on the south west point of Manhattan, commonly called York Island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East rivers. The principal part of the city lies on the south east side of the island, although the buildings extend from one river to the other. The length of the city on East River is about two miles; and not much short of that distance on the banks of the Hudson. Its breadth, on an average, is nearly three-fourths of a mile; and its circumference about five miles.

The houses are generally built of brick, and the roofs tiled. There are remaining a few houses built after the old mode of the Dutch, by whom it was founded in 1615.

The plan of the city is not regular, but laid out according to the situation of the ground. The new extended parts are laid out in parallel streets, with others crossing at right angles. Broadway is the most convenient and agreeable part of the city, and is nearly 70 feet wide.

Upon the southwest point of the island, where stood the lower battery, is now an elegant public walk, commanding a delightful view of the harbour, its islands, and the Narrows.

The most magnificent edifice in this city is *Federal Hall*, situated at the upper end of Broad street, where its front appears to great advantage. The basement story is Tuscan, and is pierced with seven openings; four massy pillars in the centre, support four Doric columns and a pediment.

The other public buildings in this city, are three places for public worship for the Dutch reformed church, four Presbyterian, three Episcopal, two Lutherans and Calvinists, one Moravian, one Roman Catholic, and one French church, and a Jews' Synagogue. Besides these, there is an elegant brick edifice for the use of the governor, built on the scite of the old fort; the college, the jail, and a large elegant and convenient new building, about two miles from the city, on the bank of the Hudson, for confining criminals to hard labour—The tontine building in Broadway, and the banking houses, new and elegant buildings in Wall street, not only ornament, but greatly improve the city.

Four markets in different parts of the city, are furnished with abundance of provisions of every kind, in a neat and excellent order.

The situation of the city is both healthy and pleasant. Surrounded nearly by salt water, it is refreshed with cool breezes in summer; and the air in winter is generally temperate.

The want of a plentiful supply of good water, has been obviated by the Manhattan Company, who are now incorporated; they have succeeded in having the water conveyed in pipes through the city, to the convenience of the inhabitants.

This city is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States. It almost necessarily commands the trade of one half of New Jersey, most

of that of Connecticut, part of that of Massachusetts, and almost the whole of that of Vermont, besides its whole fertile interior country, which is penetrated by one of the largest rivers in the United States.

In sociability and hospitality, New York is superior to most, and not exceeded by any of the cities in the United States.

Albany City, is situated upon the west side of Hudson's river, 160 miles north of the city of New York in a most excellent situation. It stands on the bank of one of the finest rivers in the world, at the head of sloop navigation. It enjoys a salubrious air. It is the natural emporium of the increasing trade of a large extent of country west and north. No part of America affords a more eligible opening for emigrants than this. And when the contemplated locks and canals are all completed, and convenient roads opened into every part of the country, Albany will probably increase and flourish beyond almost any other city or town in the United States.

The well water in this city is very bad and unwholesome, particularly to those who are not accustomed to it.

The public buildings are, a Dutch church, one for Presbyterians, one for Germans, one for Episcopalians, a hospital, a city hall, a brick jail, the city hotel, and a branch bank established in 1794.

The houses are mostly built in the old Dutch gothic style, with the gable end to the street. Many houses, however, have been lately built, in modern style, and improvements are constantly progressing.

Hudson City has had the most rapid growth of any place in America, except Baltimore. It is situated on the east side of Hudson's river, 130 miles north of New York, and 30 miles south of Albany. It is surrounded by a thriving and fertile country, and, in proportion to its size and population, carries on a large trade.

The inhabitants are plentifully and conveniently supplied with excellent water, conveyed into their houses through pipes, from a fine spring about two miles from the city, at the foot of a high hill.

It stands on an eminence, from which are extensive prospects, variegated with woods, hills, vallies, fields and meadows, which, with the river, give a luxuriance to the view, and are bounded by a distant chain of stu-

pendous mountains, called the Kaats Kill, which add magnificence to the scene.

Poughkeepsie, the shire town of Duchess county, is a pleasant little town.

Lansingburg, formerly called the New City, on the east side of the Hudson, nine miles north of Albany, and nearly opposite the south outlet of the Mohawk river, is a very flourishing place, and pleasantly situated on a high plain, at the foot of a hill.

Kingston, the county town of Ulster, is nearly two miles west from the river, near the mouth of a little stream called Esopus.

Schenectady, sixteen miles northwest of Albany, on the south bank of the Mohawk river, is compact and regular. The houses and public buildings are built of brick, except a few, in the old Dutch style; the town is on a rich, flat, low land, surrounded with hills: the river, frequently in the spring, overflows the lands.

Troy, six miles above Albany, is a thriving place.

Plattsburg in Clinton county, situated on the west margin of Lake Champlain, has had a rapid progress: from being a wilderness but a few years ago, there appear now the fruits of industry, and the advantages of labour—well cultivated farms and numerous settlements have overcome prodigious difficulties: In this town the public buildings are, a house for public worship, a court house, and a jail.

Trade. The situation of New York, with respect to foreign markets, has decidedly the advantage over most of the sea ports of the United States. It has, at all seasons of the year, a short and easy access to the ocean. Nor have the inhabitants been unmindful of their superior local advantages, but have availed themselves of them to their full extent.

New York exported in 1799, to the amount of 18,719,527 dollars. She had in 1798, 157,634 tons of shipping.

Medicinal Springs. *Saratoga* are the most noted springs in this state. They are eight or nine in number, situated in the margin of the marsh, formed by a branch of Kayaderossoras Creek, about twelve miles west from the confluence of Fish Creek, and Hudson's River.

New Lebanon springs are next in celebrity to those of Saratoga.

In the new town of Renssalaer, nearly opposite the city of Albany, a medicinal spring has lately been discovered, combining most of the valuable properties of the celebrated waters of Saratoga.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, &c. *Columbia college*, was, by an act of the legislature passed in the spring of 1787, put under the care of 24 gentlemen, who are a body corporate, by the name and style of "The trustees of Columbia college, in the city of New York."

The building is an elegant stone edifice, three stories high, with four stair cases, a chapel, hall, library, museum, anatomical theatre, &c.

Union college in the town of Schenectady; *Clinton academy*, at East Hampton; *Union hall academy; Erasmus hall*, at Flatbush; *North Salem academy; Washington academy*; also the academies of Dutchess county, Hamilton, Oneida, Oxford, and Johnstown, shew the increase of learning in this state.

LITERARY AND HUMANE SOCIETIES. These are not numerous, and are confined to the city of New York—viz. "The society for promoting useful knowledge."—"The society for the manumission of slaves." A marine society. A society for the relief of poor debtors in jail. A manufacturing society. An agricultural society. A medicinal society. Societies for the information and aid of emigrants, &c.

RELIGION. The various religious denominations in this state are the following; English Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, Baptists, Episcopalians, Friends or Quakers, Roman Catholics, Jews, Shakers, and the followers of Jemima Wilkinson. The Shakers are principally settled at New Lebanon, and the followers of Jemima Wilkinson at Geneva, about twelve miles south west of the Cayuga lake.

FORTS. At the point where lake George communicates with lake Champlain, is the famous post of *Ticonderoga*.

Crown Point is 15 miles north of Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain.

West Point, on the west side of the Hudson river, about 60 miles north of the city of New York, is situated in the midst of the Highlands, and strongly fortified by nature, as well as art. This has been, and is still the grand

depository of military stores belonging to the United States, and a military school.

Fort Stanwix is on the Mohawk river, 107 miles west of Schenectady. In this distance are remains of forts *Hunter*, *Anthony*, *Plain*, *Herkemer*, *and Schuyler*. Beyond Fort Stanwix are forts *Bull* and *Brewington* on the Oneida lake.

Fort Oswego is on lake Ontario, and *fort Niagara* at the entrance of the said lake; *Fort George*, at the south end of lake George; *Fort Ann* on Wood creek, and *Fort Edward* on the Hudson river, near the town of Kingsbury, a few miles north of Saratoga. These are very inconsiderable, and most of them in ruins.

The fortifications on Governor's Island, opposite the city of New York, in the bay, are on an extensive scale, intended to be a sufficient defence against any attack of an enemy by sea.

Curiosities. In the county of Montgomery is a small, rapid stream, emptying into Scroon lake, west of lake George; it runs under a hill, the base of which is 60 or 70 yards diameter, forming a most curious and beautiful arch in the rock, as white as snow.

In the township of Willsborough, in Clinton county, is a curious Split Rock. A point of a mountain, which projected about 50 yards into lake Champlain, appears to have been broken by some violent shock of nature.

Indians. The body of the six confederated nations, viz. the Mohawks, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagos, inhabit in the western parts of this state. The principal part of the Mohawk tribe reside on Grand river, in Upper Canady.

Islands. There are three islands of note belonging to this state, viz. *York island*, *Long island*, and *Staten island*.

York island, called also *Manhattan*, is fifteen miles in length, and not more than one in breadth. It is joined to the main land by a small bridge on the north, called King's bridge. This island is very fertile, and in the highest state of cultivation, adorned with many handsome seats, good farms, and pleasant small towns. The remains of intrenchments, redoubts, &c. erected during the late war, are still visible.

Long island extends 140 miles E. and terminates with Montauk Point. It is not more than ten miles in breadth,

on a medium, and is separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound. The island is divided into three counties; King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. On this island is an extensive plain, called Hampstead plain, in Queen's county, which is 15 miles long, from east to west, and 7 or 8 miles wide. East of this plain, on the middle of the island, is a barren heath, overgrown with shrubs, oaks and pines. On Montauk Point there are no flies. The south side of the island is flat, and of a sandy soil, bordered with salt meadows towards the coast. The north side of the island is hilly, and of a strong soil.

There are few rivers in this island; the largest is Peaconok, which runs easterly, and empties into a bay, containing several islands. Rockonkama pond lies in the centre of the island, and is about a mile in circumference.

Staten island lies nine miles south west of the city of New York, near the Jersey shore, and forms Richmond county. It is about eighteen miles in length, and at a medium, six or seven in breadth. On the south side, is a considerable tract of level, good land; but the island in general is rough, and the hills high. The eastern part of this island, and the western part of Long island, form what is called the *Narrows*, or principal entrance for ships going to New York.

Trade and Manufactures. The commerce of New York is the most productive of any state in the Union, owing to a considerable portion from Vermont, Connecticut, and New Jersey centering in the capital. The exports in 1800 amounted to 14,045,079 dollars; and in the preceding year to near nineteen millions.

The principal exports are pot and pearl ashes, salt provisions, butter, cheese, flour, and flaxseed.

The manufactures are chiefly hats, clocks, watches, loaf sugar, saddles, shoes, boots, &c.

There are four Banks at New York, one at Albany, one at Troy, and one at Hudson.

NEW JERSEY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	160	Between	39°. and 41°. 26′ N.
Breadth	52		0°. 25′ W. and 1°. 24′ E.

BOUNDARIES. Bounded east, by Hudson river and the sea; south, by the sea; west, by Delaware bay and river, which divide it from the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania; and north, by New York.

CIVIL DIVISIONS. New Jersey is divided into 13 counties, viz. Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Burlington, Hunterdon, Sussex, Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset, and Morris.

BAYS AND RIVERS. New Jersey is washed, on the east and southeast, by Hudson river and the ocean; and on the west, by the bay and river Delaware.

Arthur Kull, or *Newark Bay*, is formed by the union of Passaic and Hackinsack rivers.

Rariton Bay is at the mouth of Rariton river, having Staten island on the north, and the main land on the south.

Barnegat Bay, on the sea coast, is in Monmouth county.

Little Egg harbour bay is to the southward of Barnegat.

The rivers in this state, though not large, are numerous. The common road from New York to Bristol, crosses three considerable rivers, viz. the Hackinsack and Passaic, between Bergen and Newark, and the Rariton by Brunswick.

Hackinsack river has its source in New York state, and runs southward, uniting its waters with the Passaic, at the head of Newark bay. It is navigable about 15 miles.

75° Longs. W. from London
74°
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
DELAWARE BAY
ATLANTIC
41°
40°
39°
Easton
Bethlehem
Kingwood
Flemington
Amwell
Trenton
Bristol
Philadelphia
Burlington
Mount Holly
Moorestown
Evesham
Foresters
Camden
Gloucester
Woodbury
Haddonfield
Newcastle
Salem
Reedy I.
Bridgeton
Fairton
Millville
Great Egg Harbor
Little Egg Harbor
Barnegat Inl.
Tuckerton
Egg Harbor
Absecum
Atsion
Pemberton
Pompton
Paterson
Newark
Elizabeth T.
Staten Id.
LONG ISLAND
Sandy Hook
Raritan
Amboy
Somerset
Brunswick
Princeton
Middlesex
Monmouth
Freehold
Whale Pond Brook
Whites Pond
Hoops Pond
Manesquam R.
Cranberry Inl.
Dover
Cedar Cr.
Newstaff
Oswins Inl.
Townsends Inl.
Herrenford Inl.
Turtle Gut Inl.
Cold Spring Inl.
Cape May
NEW JERSEY
American Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30 40
Engraved by A. Doolittle Newhaven
Meridian of Philadelphia

Passaic is a very crooked river. It rises in a large swamp, in Morris county, west of Morris-town. It is navigable about ten miles, and is 230 yards wide at the ferry. The cataract (or Great Falls) in this river, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the state. The river is about forty yards wide, and moves in a slow gentle current, until, coming within a short distance of a deep cleft in a rock which crosses the channel, it falls above 70 feet perpendicularly, in one entire sheet. The cleft is from four to twelve feet broad. The falling of the water occasions a cloud of vapour to arise, which, by floating amidst the sun beams, presents rainbows to the view, which add beauty to the tremendous scene. The new manufacturing town of Patterson is erected upon the Great Falls in this river.

The western bank of this river, between Newark and the falls, affords one of the pleasantest roads in New Jersey. The bank is high, giving an extensive view of the opposite shore, which is low and fertile.

Rariton river is formed by three considerable streams, called the north and south branches, and Millstone river; the two former have their sources in Morris county, and the latter in Monmouth county: it passes by Brunswick, and at Amboy, forms the fine harbour called Rariton bay. It is one mile wide at its mouth, and is navigable about 16 miles. At Rariton hills, through which this river breaks, is a small romantic cascade, between two rocks.

Cohanzey river rises in Salem county, and is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Bridgeton, twenty miles from its mouth.

Maurice or *Morris river*, which rises in Gloucester county, is navigable 15 miles for vessels of 100 tons, and 10 miles further for shallops.

Mullicus river empties in Little Egg Harbour, and is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons.

Ancocus or *Rancocus river* is navigable to Mount Holly, 16 miles.

That part of the state bordering on the sea, is indented with a number of small rivers, emptying into inland harbours, surrounded with swamps, and navigable for small craft.

Bridges. A neat wooden bridge 1000 feet in length, over the Hackinsack; and another 500 feet long, over the

Passaic river, connected by a causeway near 3 miles in length, through a cedar swamp, have been erected at a great expense.

Another bridge, over the Rariton river, at New Brunswick, is about 1000 feet long, and wide enough for two carriages to pass each other, besides a foot way. The wood work rests on eleven neat stone pillars, besides the abutments. This is among the most elegant and expensive bridges in the United States.

Face of the Country, Mountains, Soil, and Productions. The counties of Sussex, Morris, and the northern part of Bergen, are mountainous.

The interior country is, in general, agreeably variegated with hills and vallies.

The southern counties, bordering on the coast, are uniformly flat and sandy, abounding with forests of pine trees. The noted hills of Navesink, and Center-hill, are almost the only hills within many miles of the sea.

The highlands of Navesink are on the sea-coast, and south side of Rariton bay, in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, near Sandy hook; this is a sandy beach or point, about 6 miles long, and one broad. On the north part stands a light-house, 100 feet high.

A large proportion of the southern counties, equal to one fourth of the whole state, is almost entirely a sandy, pine barren, unfit in many parts for cultivation.

This state has all the varieties of soil from the worst to the best kind.

In the hilly and mountainous parts of the state, which are not too rocky for cultivation, the soil is of a stronger kind, and covered in its natural state with variety of woods. The land in this hilly country is good for grazing, and farmers feed great numbers of cattle for New York and Philadelphia markets.

The orchards in many parts equal any in the United States, and the cider, particularly in Newark, and its vicinity, is of excellent quality.

The markets of New York and Philadelphia, receive a very considerable proportion of their supplies from the contiguous parts of New Jersey.

Trade. The trade of this state is carried on almost solely with the two great commercial cities, New York on one side, and Philadelphia on the other.

The exports in 1795, amounted to 130,314 dolls. and in 1799 to 9,722 dolls. only. The tonnage in 1798 was 15,424 tons.

Manufactures and Agriculture. The manufactures of this state, have hitherto been inconsiderable, insufficient to supply its own consumption, except the articles of iron, nails, and leather.

The iron manufacture is, of all others, the greatest source of wealth to the state. Iron works are erected in Gloucester, Burlington, Sussex, Morris, and other counties. The mountains, in the county of Morris, give rise to a number of streams, convenient for these works, and furnish a copious supply of wood and ore of a superior quality. In this county alone, are no less than seven rich iron mines, from which might be taken ore sufficient to supply the United States; and to work it into iron, there are two furnaces, two rolling and slitting mills, and about thirty forges, containing from two to four fires each.

Although the major part of the inhabitants in this state are farmers, yet agriculture has not generally been improved to that degree, which, from long experience, we might rationally expect, and which the fertility of the soil, in many places, seems to encourage.

Character, Manners, and Customs. Many circumstances concur to render these various, in different parts of the state. The inhabitants are a collection of Low Dutch, Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, and New Englanders, or their descendants; and are generally industrious, peaceable, and honest—and plain in their manners and deportment.

Religion. The inhabitants are chiefly Presbyterians. There are many Episcopalians and Quakers.

There are in this state, about 50 Presbyterian congregations, subject to the care of three Presbyteries, viz. That of New York, of New Brunswick, and Philadelphia. A part of the charge of New York and Philadelphia Presbyteries lies in New Jersey, and a part in their own respective states.

Colleges, Academies, and Schools. There are two colleges in New Jersey; one at Princeton, called *Nassau Hall*, the other at Brunswick, called *Queen's College*. The latter, however, exists at present only in name.

The college at Princeton, founded in the year 1738,

has been under the care of a succession of presidents, eminent for piety and learning; and has furnished a number of Civilians, Divines, and Physicians, of the first rank in America.

There are various good academies in this state, viz. at Freehold, Trenton, Hackinsack, Orangedale, Elizabethtown, Burlington, and Newark. Besides these, there are grammar schools at Springfield, Morristown, Bordentown, Amboy, &c.

Chief Towns. *Trenton* is one of the largest towns in New Jersey, and the capital of the state. It is situated on the east side of the river Delaware, opposite the falls, thirty miles from Philadelphia, nearly in the centre of the state, from north to south.

The river Delaware is not navigable above these falls, except for boats.

The public buildings are an elegant state-house, one hundred feet by fifty, where the legislature meet, and the courts of justice are held; the state prison, about midway between Trenton and Lamberton; an Episcopal church, one Presbyterian, one Friends, and a Methodist meeting; a school house and an academy. In the neighbourhood of this pleasant town, are several gentlemen's seats, finely situated on the banks of the river.

Burlington (city) extends three miles along the Delaware, and one mile back, at right angles, into the county of Burlington, and is twenty miles above Philadelphia, by water, and seventeen by land. It was founded in 1677.

The island, the most populous part, is a mile and a quarter in length, and about three quarters in breadth. It has four entrances, over bridges and causeways.

There are two houses for public worship, one for the Episcopalians, and the other for Friends, who are the most numerous. There are likewise two market houses, a court house, a jail, and an academy.

Perth Amboy (city) stands on a neck of land at the mouth of Rariton river, on the north side. Its situation is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of the best harbours on the continent.

New Brunswick (city) is situated on the southwest side of Rariton river, over which a fine bridge has lately been built, 12 miles above Amboy. Its situation is low and unpleasant, being under a high hill which rises back of the town.

Princeton is a pleasant village, 54 miles from New York, and 42 from Philadelphia. It has a college, which stands upon an elevated situation, and is a large edifice of stone; and a Presbyterian church. The situation is healthy.

Elizabethtown (borough) is fifteen miles from New York. Its situation is pleasant, and its soil equal in fertility to any in the state.

The public buildings are, a handsome Presbyterian brick church, an Episcopal church, also of brick, and an academy. This is one of the oldest towns in the state.

Newark is seven miles from New York. It is a handsome, neat, and flourishing town, and has two Presbyterian churches, one of which is of stone, and is a large and elegant building; also an Episcopal church, a court house, a jail, and an academy.

Bergen is the shire town of the county of the same name, three miles from New York; the inhabitants are Dutch, and have a stone church.

Morris-town, 19 miles N. W. of Newark, is a handsome town, and has a Baptist and a Presbyterian church, a court house, and an academy.

Salem is situated on a branch of Salem creek. It is an ancient town; the first Swedish settlement was within 3 miles of it. The Friends have here their largest place of worship in New Jersey. Here is also a small well-built Episcopal church, a Baptist meetinghouse, and another for Methodists, a court house and a jail.

Constitution. The government of this state, agreeably to their constitution, is vested in a governor, legislative council, and general assembly. The governor is chosen annually, by the joint vote of the council and assembly.

The legislative council is composed of one member from each county, chosen annually by the people. The general assembly is composed of three members from each county, chosen in the same manner.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	261	Between	0° 20 E. & 5° 20′ W. lon.
Breadth	161		39° 43′ & 42° N. lat.

Boundaries. Bounded east, by Delaware river, which divides it from New Jersey; north by New York, and a part of Lake Erie; west by the State of Ohio and a part of Virginia; south, by a part of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

Civil Divisions. Pennsylvania is divided into thirty-seven counties, viz. Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, Lancaster, Dauphin, Berks, Northampton, Luzerne, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntington, Mifflin, Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington, Alleghany, Wayne, Somerset, Lycoming, Centre, Armstrong, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Venango, Erie, Warren, Adams, M'Kean, Indiana, and Crawford.

Bay and Rivers. There are six considerable rivers, which, with their numerous branches, peninsulate the state, viz. The *Delaware*, *Schuylkill*, *Susquehannah*, *Youghiogeny*, *Monongahela*, and *Alleghany*. The bay and river Delaware are navigable from the sea to the great or lower falls at Trenton, 155 miles. The distance of Philadelphia from the sea, is about 120 miles by the ship channel of the Delaware. So far it is navigable for a 74 gun ship.

Shallops go 35 miles farther, to Trenton falls. At Easton it receives the Lehigh from the west, which is navigable 30 miles. The Delaware river is navigable for

PENNSYLVANIA
Miles.
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
LAKE ERIE
NEW YORK
MARYLAND
Erie
Presq Isle
Le Boeuf
French C.
Cowage C.
Conjua C.
Meadow R.
Portage
22 M.
Elk Lick
Kettle C.
Kiskeminetas R.
Conemaugh R.
Tioga R.
East Bra:
W. Br.
S. Br.
Tioga
Sugar C.
Athens
Forks
Towanda
Wyalusing
Standing Stone
Wyoming
Tunkhannock
Lackawanna R.
Cedar Falls
Lackawaxen R.
Milford
Shohola
Wilkesbarre
Lehi
Nescopeck R.
Nescopeck
Berwick
Bloomsburg
Catawissa
Penns C.
Middle C.
Sunbury
Shamokin
Mahony C.
Mahantango C.
Mahantango
Blue
Hamburg
Reading
Bethlehem
Easton
Philipsburg
Delaware R.
Emaus
Tohiccon
Trenton
Yellow C.
Black Lick C.
Beula
Hexan
Huntingdon
Juniatta R.
Lewistown
Mifflin
Thomson
Pittsburg
Hannah
Washington
Greensburg
Anwell
Parkinson
Jacob C.
Loventer
Somerset
Franklin
Waynesburg
Union
Brownsville
Berlin
Rays T.
Martins
Bedford
Shippensburg
Carlisle
Peterson
Harrisburg
Middle T.
Manheim
Lancaster
Downings
Brandywine
W. Chester
Philadelphia
Germantown
Darby
Chester
Christiana
Mud Lt. Ho.
Newcastle
Susquehanna R.
Potomac R.
Petown
Cumberland
Hunters
Hanover
Fanfield
Petersburg
Meridian
Lon: W. from London
Lon: W. from Philad.a
W. Barker sculp.

boats that carry eight tons, one hundred miles above Trenton falls; and for Indian canoes, 150 miles.

The *Schuylkill* rises N. W. of the Kittatinny mountains, passing through them in a south east direction, and through the limits of the western part of Philadelphia. It empties into the Delaware, about six miles below the city.

The north east branch of *Susquehannah* has its source in the lakes Otsego and Otego, in the state of New York. It receives the Tioga branch, three miles south of the boundary line, after crossing it three times. From Tioga, the Susquehannah proceeds south east to Wilksbarre, and then southwest to Sunbury, where it unites with the west branch. About 15 miles above Harrisburg it receives the Juniata, from the northwest, proceeding from the Alleghany mountains, and winding in a very serpentine manner, through a mountainous country.

The *Youghiogeny river* rises on the west side of the Alleghany mountains. The Ohiopile falls precipitate over a level ridge of rocks, about 20 feet perpendicular height, and about eighty yards in width.

Mountains, Face of the Country, and Soil. A considerable proportion of this state may be called mountainous; particularly the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cumberland, part of Franklin, Dauphin, and part of Bucks and Northampton, through which pass, under various names, the numerous ridges and spurs, which collectively form "The Great Range of Alleghany Mountains." The vales between these mountains are generally of a rich, black soil, suited to the various kinds of grain and grass. Some few of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops. The other parts of the state are generally level, or agreeably variegated with hills and vallies.

Productions, Manufactures, Agriculture, Exports, &c. We mention these different articles together, because it is difficult to separate them. The produce, manufactures, and exports of Pennsylvania are very many and various; viz. wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, iron, gunpowder, cannon ball, iron cannon, musquets, lumber, ships, bricks, paper, &c. &c.

The exports in 1800, amounted to 11,949,679, dollars. The tonnage in 1798 was 13,824 tons.

Religion. The inhabitants are principally the descendants from the English, Irish, and Germans, with some Scotch, Welsh, Swedes, and a few Hollanders. There are also many native Irish and Germans. The Friends and Episcopalians are chiefly of English extraction, and compose about one third of the inhabitants. The Irish are mostly Presbyterians, but some are Catholics.

The Germans compose about one-quarter of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. They consist of Lutherans, (who are the most numerous sect) Calvinists or Reformed Church, Moravians, Catholics, Mennonists, Tunkers, and Schwenkfelders, who are a species of Friends. They are all distinguished for their temperance, industry, and economy.

The Baptists (except the Mennonist and Tunker Baptists, who are Germans) are not numerous.

Literary, Humane, and other useful Societies. The names of these institutions are as follow: The American Philosophical Society. The College of Physicians. The Pennsylvania Hospital. The Philadelphia Dispensary. The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of Slavery. The Society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathens. The Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures and useful arts. Besides these, there is also a Society for alleviating the miseries of prisons—a Humane Society for the recovering and restoring to life the bodies of persons apparently drowned—An Agricultural Society—A Society for German Emigrants—A Marine Society—A Charitable Society for the support of widows and families of Presbyterian Clergymen—A Society for the information and assistance of Emigrants—St. George's, St. Andrew's, the Welsh, and the Hibernian Charitable Societies.

Colleges, Academies, and Schools. In Philadelphia is the University of Pennsylvania.

Dickinson College at Carlisle, 120 miles westward of Philadelphia, was founded in 1783. In 1787, there were 80 students belonging to this college. The number is annually increasing.

The Episcopalians have an academy at Yorktown, in York county. There are also academies at Germantown, at Pittsburg, at Washington, at Allentown and other

places, endowed by donations from the legislature, and by liberal contributions of individuals.

The schools for young men and women in Bethlehem and Nazareth, under the direction of the people called Moravians, are upon an excellent establishment.

Chief Towns. The city of Philadelphia, capital of the state of Pennsylvania, lies in latitude 39° 57′ north, and longitude 75° 9′ W. from London, upon the western bank of the river Delaware, which is here 1362 yards in breadth. It was laid out by William Penn, in the year 1683. The ground plot is an oblong square, about one mile north and south, and two miles east and west, about six miles above the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. The houses for public worship are numerous, and are as follow, viz. Five for the Friends or Quakers, six for Presbyterians, three for Episcopalians, two for German Lutherans, one for German Calvinists, four for the Catholics, one of which is large and elegant, one for the Swedish Lutherans, one for the Moravians, one for the Universalists, one for the Baptists, two for Africans, who have a regularly ordained minister of their own colour, and a Jewish Synagogue. The other public buildings are, a State house and offices, erected in 1735, two court houses, a county court house, an university, the philosophical society's hall, a medical hall, a public library, the Pennsylvania hospital, a dispensary, an almshouse, a jail, built of stone, the neatest and most secure building of the kind in the United States, each apartment being arched with stone, against fire and force. It is a hollow square 100 feet in front. Solitary cells have been added for the punishment of certain offences according to the new penal code. There are also, four incorporated banks, two of which possess very elegant buildings; two dramatic theatres; a laboratory; four brick markets; and two buildings, one an elegant though plain design, for conveying the water from Schuylkill, through wooden pipes, to various parts of the city, and at convenient places, pumps are fixed thereto, for the more effectually watering and cleansing the streets, as well as to furnish a ready supply for extinguishing fires.

The Museum, belonging to Mr. Peale, now exhibited in the State house, must not be omitted, containing an invaluable collection of the most interesting subjects of na-

tural history. Its utility is constantly becoming more and more extensive, from the frequent valuable additions made to it.

A bridge has been erected across the Schuylkill, at the end of Market street, consisting of three arches over the water, with strong stone piers and abutments; the spring of the arches, and all the upper works are wood. This is probably one of the best bridges in the United States.

The environs of Philadelphia, between the two rivers, are finely cultivated, and enriched with many elegant country seats. Kensington, adjoining the city on the north, is noted for ship building. Germantown and Frankfort, in the vicinity, are populous, neat, and improving villages.

The borough of *Lancaster* is the largest inland town in the United States, and is the seat of the State government, as well as the seat of justice for Lancaster county. It stands on the Conestoga creek, which empties into the Susquehannah, about fifteen miles above the southern boundary of the state. A new turnpike road has been made from this town to Philadelphia, distant 63 miles.

Carlisle is the seat of justice in Cumberland county, and is 120 miles west of Philadelphia. About forty years ago this spot was a wilderness, inhabited by Indians: and so rapid has been the progress of civilization and industry, that it contains several hundred stone houses, three churches, a court house, and an academy.

Pittsburgh or Fort Pitt, is beautifully situated on a large plain, between the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, 320 miles westward of Philadelphia. It is laid out in regular streets, like Philadelphia, and is the great thoroughfare from the eastern and middle states, to the settlements on the Ohio and Kentucky. The surrounding country is very hilly, but good land, and well stored with excellent coal.

Bethlehem is situated on the river Lehigh, 53 miles north of Philadelphia, a celebrated settlement of the Moravians, of the Protestant Episcopal church. The situation is healthful and pleasant. Besides the meeting house, are three large and spacious public buildings; one for the single brethren, one for the single sisters, and the other for the widows. A boarding school for young ladies is established here, and in very great repute.

Nazareth is 10 miles north from Bethlehem.

Harrisburg, on the Susquehannah, is a very flourishing place, about 100 miles westward of Philadelphia.

Forts. On Mud Island, seven miles below Philadelphia, in the river Delaware, is a citadel and fort of great strength. *Presque' Isle* on the south side of lake Erie, has a commanding situation. *Fort Fayette*, at Pittsburg, serves as a military depot for the western frontiers.

Constitution. The supreme executive power of the commonwealth is vested in a governor, the legislative in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. The governor is chosen for three years, but cannot hold his office more than nine years in twelve. A plurality of votes makes a choice. The representatives are elected for one year; the senators for four. The latter are divided into four classes. The time of one class expires each year, whose seats are then filled by new elections. Each county chooses its representatives separately. The senators are chosen in districts formed by the legislature.

Militia. The military force of Pennsylvania consists in a well organized militia. At present there are 66,116 infantry in battalions, 18,648 in flank companies, 8,467 artillery and cavalry. Total 93,240.

History. Pennsylvania was granted by king Charles II. to Mr. William Penn, son of the famous Admiral Penn, in consideration of his father's services to the crown.

Mr. Robert Proud of Philadelphia, has published a minute and circumstantial history of this state.

DELAWARE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	92	Between	38°. 29′ and 39°. 54′ N. lat.
Breadth	33		Meri. of Phil. & 0°. 40′ W. lon.

Boundaries. Bounded east, by Delaware river and bay, and the Atlantic Ocean; south and west, by the state of Maryland; north by Pennsylvania.

Civil Divisions. This state is divided into three counties, viz. Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex.

Rivers and Creeks. The eastern side of the state is indented with a large number of creeks or small rivers, which generally have a short course, soft banks, numerous shoals, are skirted with very extensive marshes, and empty into the river and bay of Delaware. In the southern and western parts of this state, spring the head waters of Pokomoke, Wicomico, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, Sassafras, and Bohemia rivers, all emptying into Chesapeak bay. Some of them are navigable twenty or thirty miles into the country for vessels of fifty or sixty tons.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions. The state of Delaware, the upper parts of the county of Newcastle excepted, is, to speak generally, extremely low and level. Large quantities of stagnant water, at particular seasons of the year, overspreading a proportion of the land, render it equally unfit for the purposes of agriculture, and injurious to the health of the inhabitants.

The highest ridge of the peninsula runs through this state, and is designated in Kent and Sussex counties, by a chain of swampy ground, from which the waters descend on each side.

Meridian of Philadelphia
Philadelphia
PENNSYLVANIA
Chester
Fort Mifflin on Mud Island
DELAWARE
Miles
Engraved by A. Doolittle Newhaven.
Wilmington
Newport
Delaware River
NEW JERSEY
MARYLAND
DELAWARE BAY
ATLANTIC
Cape May
Cape Henlopen
Light House
Rehoboth Bay
Indian R.
Lewes
Dagsbury
Milford
Dover
Frederica
Duck Cr.
Smyrna
Middletown
Newcastle
Christiana Br.
Christ Church
Red Lion
Mount Pleasant
Fort Penn
Drawyers Cr.
Blackbird Cr.
Salisbury
Cross Roads
Dragon Run
Lit. Duck Cr.
Wrights
Camden
Kenton
Cheptank R.
Canterbury
Ferry
Whitleburry
Fulling Mill Br.
Spring Br.
Mispillion Cr.
Cedar Cr.
Slaughter Cr.
Plum Pt.
Prime Hook
Broad Kill
Pad Pt.
Broad Kill
Cool Spring
Georgetown
Concord
Lightwood Furnace
Indian R.
Nanticoke River
Broad Cr.
Pepers Cr.
Long. W. 75 from London

Delaware is chiefly an agricultural state. It includes a very fertile tract of country, than which scarcely any part of the union can be found, in which a greater variety of the most useful productions can be conveniently and plentifully reared. The soil along the Delaware river, and from eight to ten miles into the interior country, is generally a rich clay, producing large timber, and well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture. From thence to the interior and swamps, the soil is light, sandy, and of an inferior quality. Wheat is the staple of this state. Besides which, it generally produces plentiful crops of Indian corn, barley, rye, oats, flax, buckwheat, and potatoes. It abounds in natural and artificial meadows, containing a large variety of grasses. Hemp, cotton, and silk, if properly attended to, would doubtless flourish very well.

Chief Towns. *Dover*, in the county of Kent, is the seat of the state government. It stands on Jones's creek, a few miles from Delaware bay; and has four streets intersecting each other at right angles, forming a large square in the centre, on the east side of which is an elegant state house. The town has a lively appearance. The landing is about three miles from the town.

Newcastle is 35 miles below Philadephia, on the west bank of Delaware river. It was first settled by the Swedes, about 1627, and called Stockholm. It was afterwards taken by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam. When acquired by the English, it was called by its present name. This is the first town that was settled on Delaware river.

Wilmington is a mile and a half west of Delaware river, between Christiana creek and the Brandywine, twenty-eight miles southward from Philadelphia. It is the largest and most pleasant town in the state: the houses are handsomely built, upon a gentle ascent of an eminence, and appear to great advantage from the Delaware. On the northeast side of the town, are thirteen mills for grain, and a number of handsome dwelling houses, forming a beautiful appendage to the town. There are two Presbyterian churches, one Episcopal, one Methodist, one Baptist, and one Friends' meeting house, a poor house, two markets, and an academy.

The heights near Wilmington afford a number of agreeable prospects.

Milford is situated near the source of a small river, 15 miles from Delaware bay, and 150 southward of Philadelphia.

Duck Creek Cross Roads, or *Salisbury*, is 12 miles north from Dover, and is one of the largest wheat markets in the state.

Lewes is situated a few miles west of the light house on Cape Henlopen, built principally on one street, more than three miles in length, and extending along a Creek. The situation is high, and commands a full prospect of the light house and the sea. The court house and jail are commodious buildings. A bridge extends about a quarter of a mile from the town to the beach, over a creek and marsh.

Newport is situated on Christiana creek, three miles southwest of Wilmington.

Christiana bridge is at the head of the navigable part of the Christiana, eight miles southwest of Wilmington. It is the greatest carrying place between the waters of the Delaware and the Chesapeak.

Trade and Manufactures. Wheat is the staple commodity of this state. This is manufactured into flour, and exported in large quantities. The exports from the port of Wilmington, where a number of square rigged vessels are owned, for the year 1786, in the article of flour, were 20,783 barrels superfine, 457 ditto common, 256 ditto middlings, and 346 ditto in ship stuff. The manufacture of flour is probably carried to a higher degree of perfection in this state than in any other in the Union. Besides the well constructed mills on Red Clay and White Clay Creeks, and other streams in different parts of the state, there is the celebrated collection of mills on the Brandywine Creek. Here are to be seen, at one view, twelve merchant mills (besides a saw mill) which have double that number of pairs of stones, all of superior dimensions, and excellent construction. These mills are three miles from the mouth of the creek on which they stand, half a mile from Wilmington, and twenty-seven from Philadelphia, on the post road from the eastern to the southern states. They are called the Brandywine mills, from the stream on which they are erected. The quantity of wheat manufactured in these mills annually, is not accurately ascertained.

Besides wheat and flour, this state exports lumber and various other articles. The amount of the exports in 1800, were 418,695 dollars, and in 1802, were 440,500 dollars.

Light-House. The Light-House, on cape Henlopen, near the town of Lewes, is a fine stone structure, eight stories high.

Religion. In this state, there is a variety of religious denominations, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Friends, Catholics, Baptists, and Methodists. The Swedish church in Wilmington is one of the oldest churches in the United States.

Constitution. The constitution of this state delegates the legislative power to a General Assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives; and the executive, to a governor. The governor is chosen for three years, and is ineligible for the next three.

STATE OF OHIO, NORTH-WESTERN AND INDIANA TERRITORIES.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	1170	Between	37° and 50° N. lat.
Breadth	800		5° 20′ and 23° W. long.

Boundaries. This extensive tract of country is bounded north, by part of the northern boundary line of the United States; east, by Pennsylvania; south, by the Ohio river; and west, by the Mississippi.

Civil Divisions. That part of the territory in which the Indian title is extinguished, and which is settling under the government of the United States, is divided into four counties, viz. Washington, Hamilton, St. Clair, and Knox.

Rivers. *The Muskingum* is 250 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio, and is navigable by large batteaux and barges to the Three Legs; and, by small ones, to the lake at its head. It is confined by banks so high as to prevent its overflowing. From its source, by a portage of one mile, a communication is opened to Lake Erie, through the Cayahoga river, which is a stream of great utility, not obstructed by any falls, but navigable through the whole distance.

The Hockhocking resembles the Muskingum, though somewhat inferior in size. It is navigable for large boats about 70 miles, and for small ones much further. On the banks of this very useful stream, are found inexhaustible quarries of free stone, large beds of iron ore, and some rich mines of lead. Coal mines and salt springs are frequent in the neighbourhood of this stream.

90 W.Lon. from London
85
80
50
45
40
15
5
Scale of Miles
50 100 150 200
UPPER CANADA
LAKE SUPERIOR
L. MICHIGAN
L. HURON
L. ERIE
L. St Clair
INDIAN TERRITORY
KENTUCKEY
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
VIRGINIA
Grand Portage
Rivers
West B.
Falls of St. Mary
Strawberry R.
Goddard R.
Copper Mines
Slate R.
Vermilion R.
Watanimon R.
Chippewa R.
Help R.
Black R.
Fox R.
Michilimackinac Fort
Extensive high Plain
Malicon R.
Grand R.
Detroit R.
R. Raisine
R. Miami
Sandusky
Huron R.
Cuyahoga
Presq. Isle
Allegheny
Mississippi River
Prussonsing R.
Chicago R.
Black R.
R. a la Roche
Pimiteoui R.
Theakiki R.
Wiatnamis
Fox R.
Little R.
R. Quiam
Wabash R.
Quatanon R.
Ft. Miami
Ft. Defiance
Ft. Recovery
Ft. Jefferson
Ft. St Clair
Ft. Washington
Miami R.
Great Miami R.
Indian Lands
Army Lands
Connecticut Reserve
Illinois R.
Kaskaskias R.
Wabash R.
St Vincents or Ft Knox
Kaskaskias
Post
Clarksville
Big R.
Cumberland R.
Cincinnati
Kentucky R.
Ohio R.
R. au Vase
Ft. Massiac
Rapids
Muskingum R.
Scioto R.
OHIO and N.W. TERRITORY.
Long W. from Philad.a
W. Barker sculp.

The great Scioto is a larger river than either of the preceding, and opens a more extensive navigation. It is passable for large barges 200 miles, with a portage of only four miles to Sandusky river, a good navigable stream, that falls into Lake Erie. The stream of Scioto is gentle, no where broken by falls. At some places, in the spring of the year, it overflows its banks, providing for large natural rice plantations. Salt springs, coal mines, white and blue clay, and free stone, abound in the country adjoining this river. Its banks are high good land, which prevent its overflowing,

The Little Miama is too small for batteaux navigation.

The Great Miama has a very stony channel, and a swift stream, but no falls. It is formed of several large branches, which are passable for boats a great distance. It interlocks with the Scioto.

The Wabash is a beautiful river, with high and fertile banks. It empties into the Ohio, by a mouth 270 yards wide, 1,020 miles below Fort Pitt. In the spring, summer, and autumn, it is passable with batteaux drawing three feet water, 412 miles, to Ouiatanon, a small settlement, on the west side of the river, and ceded to the United States, by the Treaty of 1795, with the Indians; and for large canoes 197 miles further, to the Miami carrying place, 9 miles from Miami village.

The rivers *A'Vase* and *Kaskaskias* empty into the Mississippi from the north-east: the former is navigable for boats, 60, and the latter about 130 miles. They both run through a rich country, which has extensive meadows.

Between the Kaskaskias and Illinois rivers, which are 84 miles apart, is an extensive tract of level, rich land, terminating in a high ridge, about fifteen miles from the Illinois river. In this delightful vale are a number of villages.

The *Illinois* empties into the Mississippi from the north-east, one hundred and seventy-six miles above the Ohio, and 18 miles above the Missouri, by a mouth about 400 yards wide. This river is bordered with fine meadows, which, in some places, extend as far as the eye can reach. It affords a communication with Lake Michigan, by the Chicago river, between which and the Illinois are two portages, the longest of which does not exceed four miles.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS. No

part of the federal territory, probably unites so many advantages, in point of health, fertility, and variety of productions, as that tract which stretches from the Muskingum to the Scioto and the Great Miami rivers.

The lands bordering on the several rivers, are interspersed with all the varieties of soil. Large level meadows, of many miles extent, intersected by valuable ridges of wood land, and some swamps, make it deservedly esteemed as the garden of America.

The prevailing kinds of timber, are maple or sugar tree, sycamore, black and white mulberry, black and white walnut, butternut, chesnut; white, black, Spanish and chesnut oaks, hickory, cherry, buckwood or horse chesnut, honey locust, elm, cucumber tree, lynn tree, gum tree, iron wood, ash, aspin, sassafras, crab apple tree, papaw or custard apple, a variety of plum trees, nine bark spice, and leather wood bushes. Both the high and low lands produce vast quantities of natural grapes of various kinds. Cotton is the natural production of this country, and grows in great perfection.

The sugar maple is a most valuable tree for an inland country. One tree will yield about ten pounds of sugar annually, and the labour is very trifling. The sap is extracted in the months of February and March, and granulated by the simple operation of boiling, to a sugar equal in flavour and whiteness to the best Muscovado.

Springs of excellent water abound in every part of this country.

Very little waste land is to be found in all this territory. The swamps may be readily drained, and made into arable and meadow land. The gentle rising grounds are capable of tillage. They are of a deep rich soil, covered with heavy timber.

Principal Towns. *Chilicothe*, on the W. side of the Sciota river, at the mouth of Paint creek, is the seat of government for the State of Ohio.

Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum, 146 miles S. W. of Pittsburg.

Belpre between the Muskingum and Hockhocking rivers, and opposite the mouth of the little Kenhawa river, about 14 miles below Marietta.

Massie Ville on the Ohio river, in the midst of a fertile

country. The road from Limestone in Kentucky to Wheeling, passes through this town.

Cincinnati, a flourishing town between the great and little Miami rivers. All the above are on the Ohio River.

Columbia, about 8 miles E. by S. of Cincinnati, on the west side of the mouth of the little Miami river.

ANIMALS, &c. This country is well stocked with game of every kind. Innumerable herds of deer, and wild cattle, shelter in the groves, and feed in the extensive bottoms that every where abound. Turkies, geese, ducks, swans, teal, pheasants, partridges, &c. are in greater plenty here, than the tame poultry are in any part of the old settlements in America.

The rivers are well stored with fish of various kinds, and many of them of an excellent quality. They are generally large, though of different sizes. The cat-fish, which is the largest, and of a delicious flavour, weighs from 6 to 80 pounds.

FORTS. The posts established for the protection of the frontiers, are as follow: *Washington* or *Cincinnati*, *Hamilton*, *Jefferson*, *St. Clair*, *Greeneville*, *Wayne*, *Defiance*, *Recovery*, *Detroit*, *Michilimackinac;* and *St. Vincennes*, the Seat of Government for Indiana Territory.

GOVERNMENT, &c. By an ordinance of Congress, passed on the 13th of July, 1787, this country, for the purposes of temporary government, was erected into one district; subject, however, to a division, when circumstances should make it expedient.

In the same ordinance it was provided, that Congress should appoint a governor, whose commission should continue in force three years, unless sooner revoked—a secretary, to continue in office four years, unless sooner removed—and three judges, to hold their commissions during good behaviour.

The settlement of this country was checked for several years, by an unhappy Indian war. Peace has been restored, and an advantageous treaty concluded with the Indians, by General Wayne, at Greeneville, in June, 1795, by which a vast tract of country was peaceably ceded to the United States, within a line from opposite Kentucky river, northward to Fort Recovery, thence eastward passing Loramier's store, to fort St. Lawrence,

at the Tuscarora's crossing place, at the head of the Muskingum, and thence northward along the Cayahoga river, to lake Erie; together with a number of tracts of various sizes, in the Indian country, for the purpose of establishing posts and trading houses.

By an Act of Congress passed May, 1800, a part of this Territory was separated and named Indiana, and a regular government established therein.

THE STATE OF OHIO

Is bounded north, by a line drawn due east from the southern extremity of lake Michigan, to the northern boundary of the United States, and by lake Erie; east by Pennsylvania and Virginia; south, by the River Ohio, dividing it from Virginia and Kentucky; and west by a meridional line from opposite the mouth of Kentucky river, to its north boundary.

INDIANA TERRITORY

Is bounded east by the State of Ohio; south, by the Ohio river, dividing it from Kentucky; west by the Mississippi river, and north, by a line due west from the south side of lake Michigan to the Mississippi.

THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY

Includes all that part of the United States to the north of the State of Ohio, and the Indiana Territory.

SOUTHERN STATES.

VIZ.

MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES:

This extensive division is bounded north, by Pennsylvania and the Ohio river; west, by the Mississippi; south, by East and West Florida; east, by the Atlantic Ocean, and the Delaware state. It is intersected in a N. E. and S. W. direction, by the range of Alleghany mountains, which give rise to many noble rivers, that fall either into the Atlantic on the east, or the Mississippi on the west. From the sea-coast, 60, 80, and in some parts, 100 miles back towards the mountains, the country, generally speaking, is extremely level; and a very large proportion of it is covered, in its natural state, with pitch pines. In the neighbourhood of stagnant waters, which abound in this level country, the inhabitants are sickly. In the back, hilly, and mountainous country, they are as healthy as in any part of America.

The following may be considered as the principal productions of this division—tobacco, rice, indigo, wheat, corn, cotton, tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber. In this district is fixed the permanent seat of the general government.

MARYLAND.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	198	Between	37° 56′ and 39o. 43′ N. lat.
Breadth	130		0° 2′ and 4o 30′ W. lon.

Boundaries. Bounded north, by Pennsylvania; east, by Delaware state, and the Atlantic Ocean; south and west, by Virginia.

Civil Divisions and Population. This state is divided into 19 counties, viz. Hartford, Baltimore, Baltimore town, Ann Arundel, Frederick, Allegany, Washington, Montgomery, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's, Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann, Caroline, Talbot, Somerset, Dorchester, and Worcester.

Bays and Rivers. *Chesapeak Bay* divides this state into eastern and western divisions. This bay is the largest in the United States. From the eastern shore in Maryland, it receives *Pokomoke*, *Nanticoke*, *Choptank*, *Chester* and *Elk rivers*. From the north, the rapid *Susquehannah*, and from the west, *Gunpowder*, *Patapsco*, *Severn*, *Patuxent* and *Patomac rivers;* half of the last is in Maryland, half in Virginia.

Patapsco pursues a south and southeast course, till it reaches Elkridge landing, about 8 miles S. W. of Baltimore; it there turns eastwardly, over falls, and widens into a broad stream to its mouth. It is navigable for vessels drawing 16 feet water, to Fell's point, at Baltimore.

Patowmac rises by two branches, the northern and southern, whose sources are near the Alleghany mountains. From the head spring of its north branch, its course is N. E. to fort Cumberland: and after pursuing a winding and

3
2° Lon. W. from Philad.ª
1
0
PENNSYLVANIA
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
Cumberland
Hancock T.
Old Town
Potomac R.
Maxell T.
Williams Port
Tuscy T.
Potomac R.
Shenandoah R.
Middletown
Boonsborough
Hagers Town
Peter's Tav.
Ft. Mowcassey
Hilton
Elkridge D.
Brookville
Montgomery C.H.
Patapsco R.
Baltimore
Stony Hill
Falls
Patapsco R.
Severn R.
Severn
Annapolis
Madensburg
Patuxent R.
Alexandria
Mt. Vernon
Piscataway
Marlboro
Nottingham
Charleston
Head of Elk
French T.
Elk R.
Bohemia R.
Warwick
Frederic T.
Sassafras R.
Georges T.
Bridge T.
Chester T.
Chester R.
Churchill
Bridge T.
Centre T.
Queens T.
Bentons
Hillsboro
Kents T.
Eaton
Hemings T.
Federalsburg
Oxford
Choptank R.
N. Market
Cambridge
Church T.
Vienna
Salisbury
Wicomico R.
Pocomoke R.
Snow Hill
Worcester
Virginia
Dam Cu.
Pitts Ins.
Smiths Pt.
Horn Towns
Herring Bay
Charles town
Maryland Pt.
Potomac R.
Wicomico R.
Chesapeake Bay
Patuxent R.
Sharps I.
Taylors I.
St. Leonards
Mary's
Patuxent R.
Patapsco R.
Chesapeake Bay
Lookerman
Hooper's I.
Kings Cr.
Occomoke R.
Occomoke Bay
Smiths Pt.
Spring Head
Cumberland
Maryland
West of
Cumberland.
1° West
Miles
38
39
78
77° Lon. W. from London.
76
75
W. Barker sculp.

circuitous course, receiving several streams, the principal of which are the Shenandoah, the eastern branch, and the Connecocheague, empties into the Chesapeak, where it is 7 1-2 miles wide. The distance from the Capes, to the head of tide water, is more than 300 miles: from thence it is obstructed by four Falls, viz. the little falls, 13 miles above Alexandria; the great falls, 6 miles higher; the Seneca, or Senegar falls, 6 miles higher; and the Shenandoah falls, 60 miles above the Seneca, and 120 miles below Cumberland.

Severn is a short river, running S. E. to Chesapeak Bay, passing by Annapolis.

Patuxent rises in Ann Arundel county, and running south-eastwardly, and then eastwardly, empties into the bay, about 18 miles north of the Patowmac.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS. The ground is uniformly level and low in most of the counties on the eastern shore. Here are also large tracts of marsh, which, during the day, load the atmosphere with vapour, that falls in dew, in the close of summer and during autumn, which are sickly. The spring and the early part of summer are most healthy.

The genuine white wheat, and the bright Kite's foot tobacco, peculiar to Maryland, are the staple commodities.

In the interior country, on the uplands, considerable quantities of hemp and flax are raised.

CHARACTER. The greater part of the inhabitants, live on their plantations. The inhabitants of the populous towns, and those from the country, who have intercourse with them, are, in their manners and customs, genteel and agreeable; and singularly hospitable and kind to strangers of good deportment and fair character.

The inhabitants are of various nations, and of many different religious sentiments.

CHIEF TOWNS. *Annapolis* is the capital of Maryland, and the wealthiest town of its size in America. It is situated near the mouth of Severn river, on a healthy spot, 28 miles south of Baltimore.

The state house stands in the centre of the city, from whence the streets diverge in every direction, like radii. It is an elegant building.

Baltimore has had the most rapid growth of any town

on the continent. It lies in lat 39° 21′ on the north side of Patapsco river, around what is called the bason. It is divided from Fell's Point, by a creek, over which are two bridges. The situation of the town is low, and was formerly unhealthy; but the improvements that have been made, particularly that of paving the streets, have rendered it tolerably healthy. North and east of the town, the land rises and affords fine prospects. There are nine places for public worship and several insurance companies. Four banks are established, and a public library instituted.

Georgetown stands on the bank of the river Patowmac, about 160 miles from its entrance into Chesapeak Bay, on broken irregular ground, considerably elevated above the surface of the river.

Fredericktown is a fine flourishing inland town, mostly on one broad street. It is four miles south of Catokton mountain, in a fertile country. It has four places for public worship, a public jail, and a market house.

Hagarstown, or *Elizabeth*, is situated in the beautiful and well cultivated valley of Connegocheague. It has three churches, a court house, a market house, and a substantial stone jail.

Elkton is situated near the head of Chesapeak Bay, on a small river which bears the name of the town.

The *city of Washington*, in the territory of Columbia, was ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland, to the United States, and by them established as the seat of their government, after the year 1800. The city stands at the junction of the rivers Patowmac and the Eastern Branch, lat. 31° 53′ N. extending nearly four miles upon each.

This metropolis of the Union, is situated upon the great post road through the Atlantic States.

The plot of this city is upon a grand scale, and an improvement on the best planned cities in the world. The scites for the intended public buildings are on the most advantageous grounds, commanding extensive prospects. The Capitol is situated on a very beautiful eminence, from whence a complete view of the city, and a considerable part of the country around, forms a charming scene. The President's house, standing on a rising ground, possesses a delightful view of the water, also of the Capitol, and the most material parts of the city. Avenues, or dia-

gonal streets, from 130 to 160 feet wide, are calculated to produce a variety of charming prospects.

Trade. The trade of Maryland is principally carried on from Baltimore, with the other states, the West Indies, and some parts of Europe. To these places her citizens send annually about 25,000 hogsheads of tobacco, besides large quantities of wheat, flour, pig iron, lumber and corn—beans, pork, and flax-seed in smaller quantities; and receive in return, dry goods, wines, with spirits, sugars and other West India commodities.

The exports in 1799 amounted to 16,299,609 dollars. The tonnage in 1793 was 96,391 tons.

Religion. The Roman Catholics, who were the first settlers in Maryland, are the most numerous religious sect. Besides these there are Protestant Episcopalians, English, Scotch, and Irish Presbyterians, German Calvinists, German Lutherans, Friends, Baptists, Methodists, Mennonists, and Nicolites or new Quakers.

Seminaries of Learning. These are *Washington Academy*, in Somerset county:

Washington College, at Chestertown, in Kent county.

St. John's College, at Annapolis. The two colleges constitute one university, by the name of "The University of Maryland," whereof the governor of the state, for the time being, is chancellor, and the principal of one of them vice-chancellor.

The Roman Catholics also have erected a college at Georgetown, on Patowmac river, for the promotion of general literature, which is in a flourishing state.

The Methodists have instituted a College at Abington, in Hartford county, by the name of Cokesbury College. It was burned down a few years since.

Constitution. The legislature is composed of two distinct branches, a senate and house of delegates, and styled "The General Assembly of Maryland." The house of delegates is composed of four members for each county, chosen annually. The city of Annapolis and town of Baltimore, send each two delegates.

A governor is appointed by the joint ballot of both houses. The governor cannot continue in office longer than three years successively.

VIRGINIA.

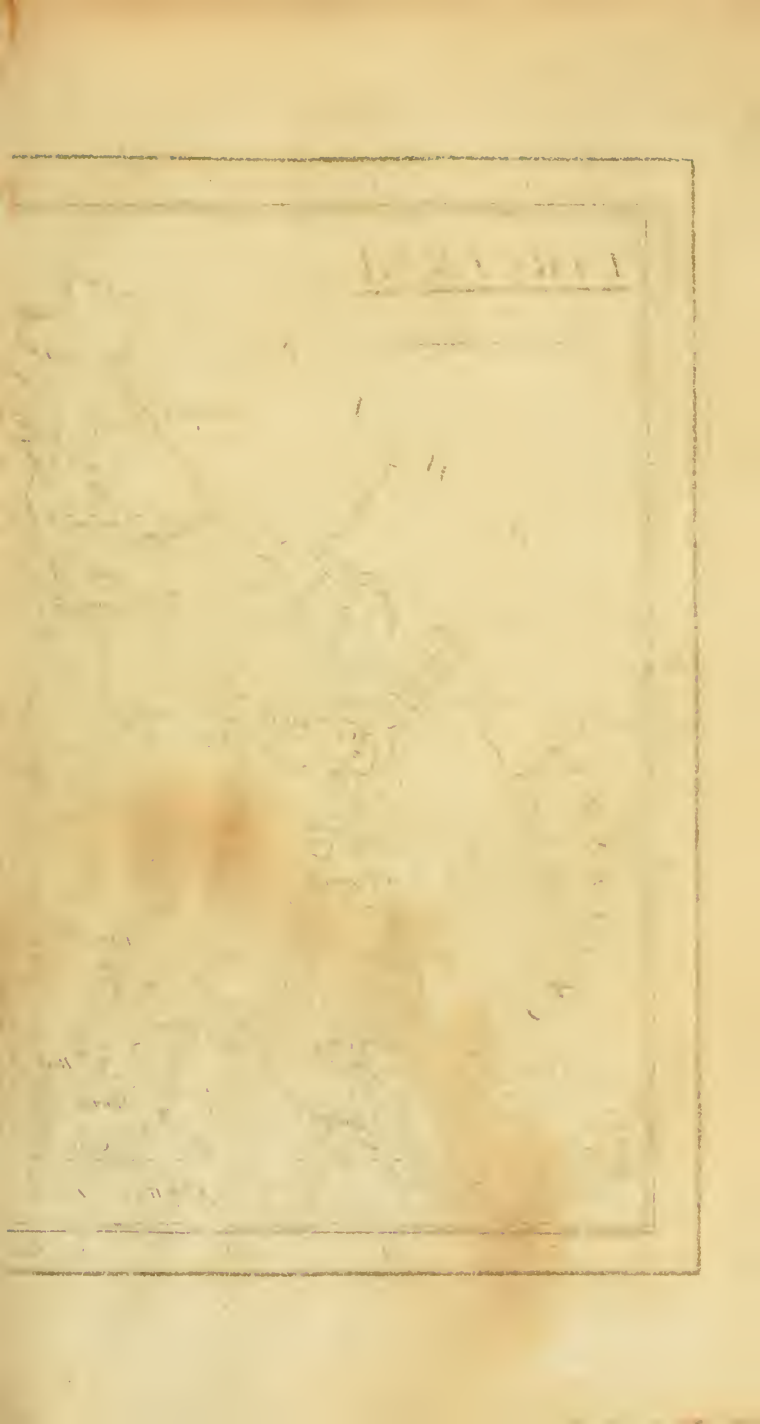
SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	373	Between	0°. 7′ and 8° W. lon.
Breadth	291		36° 30′ and 40°. 39′ N. lat.

Boundaries. Bounded north by Maryland, part of Pennsylvania and Ohio river; west, by Kentucky; south, by North Carolina; east, by the Atlantic Ocean.

Civil Divisions. This state is divided into ninety counties, viz.

Ohio, Monongalia, Washington, Montgomery, Wythe, Botetourt, Greenbriar, Kanhawa, Hampshire, Berkeley, Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, Loudoun, Fauquier, Culpepper, Spotsylvania, Orange, Louisa, Goochland, Grayson, Lee, Madison, Fluvanna, Albemarle, Amherst, Buckingham, Bedford, Henry, Pittsylvania, Halifax, Charlotte, Prince Edward, Cumberland, Powhatan, Amelia, Nottaway, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Greenesville, Dinwiddie, Chesterfield, Prince George, Surry, Sussex, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Brooke, Patrick, Matthews, Princess Ann, Henrico, Hanover, New Kent, Charles City, James City, Williamsburg, York, Warwick, Elizabeth City, Caroline, King William, King and Queen, Essex, Middlesex, Gloucester, Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, King George, Richmond, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Lancaster, Accomac, Northampton, Campbell, Wood, Bath, Franklin, Harrison, Randolph, Hardy, Pendleton and Russel.



VIRGINIA
Miles
Pittsbury
Wheeling
Morgan T.
Clarksburg
Romney
Washington City
TERR.y of COLUMBIA
Alexandria
Fredericksb.g
Richmond
Petersburg
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Hampton
Williamsburg
Charlottesville
Lynchburg
Abingdon
Jamestown
Halifax
Martinsburg
Rockingham
Jefferson
Kanawha R.
Ohio R.
Potomac R.
Rappahannock R.
James R.
Appomattox R.
Blue Ridge
Alleghany Mts.
Cumberland Mts.
Laurel Mts.
Chesapeak Bay
Currituck Inlet
Dan R.
Roanoke R.
Holston R.
Clinch R.
Cumberland R.
Tennessee R.
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
NTH CAROLINA
Lon: W. from Philad.a
Lon: W. from London
W. Barker, sculp.

Climate. It is remarkable, that, proceeding on the same parallel of latitude westwardly, the climate becomes colder, in like manner as when you proceed northwardly. This continues to be the case till you attain the summit of the Alleghany, which is the highest land between the ocean and the Mississippi. From thence, descending in the same latitude to the Mississippi, it becomes warmer than in the same latitude on the sea side.

Rivers. The rivers are as follow, viz. Roanoke, James, Nansemond, Appamattox, (a branch of James' river), Rivanna, a small branch of James' river, York river, Rappahannock, and Patowmac, these are east of the mountains.

Beyond the mountains are the Shenandoah river, which empties into the Patowmac, just above the Blue Mountains—the Great and the Little Kanhawa, emptying into the Ohio river, and the Monongahela and Cheat rivers.

Roanoke, within this state, is no where navigable but for canoes.

James' river and its branches afford navigation.

Elizabeth river, emptying at the mouth of James', forms a spacious deep harbour, capable of containing 300 ships, and affords eighteen feet water to Norfolk. Craney island, at the mouth of this river, is fortified, and commands its channel tolerably well. James' river affords a harbour for vessels of any size, in Hampton Roads, and is navigable for vessels of 125 tons, to within a mile of Richmond, at the foot of the falls.

Nansemond, a navigable river, rises in the great dismal swamp, and empties into James' River, a few miles west of Elizabeth.

Appamattox, a south branch of James' river, is navigable to Petersburg, for small vessels.

Rivanna, a northwest branch of James' river, is navigable for batteaux about twenty-two miles, to the southeast mountains.

York River, opposite the town, affords a fine harbour. It then narrows to the width of a mile, between very high banks. At about twenty-eight miles higher up, it receives the waters of the Mattapony and Pamunkey.

Rappahannock, a large navigable river, has its sourses in the blue ridge, and running from N. W. to S. E. enters the Chesapeak.

For the Pawtomac see Maryland.

Shenandoah has its source in Augusta county, and pursuing a N. E. course near the western foot of the blue ridge, through a rich, fertile valley, empties into the Patowmac, at its passage through the mountains, forming one of the grandest scenes in nature.

Great Kanhawa is of considerable note, for the fertility of its lands: but its navigation is greatly impeded by its many falls.

Green Briar and Elk rivers empty into the Kanhawa, on the northeast side.

Cheat river joins the Monongahela, three miles within the Pennsylvania line, and rises at the foot of the Alleghany mountains.

Mountains. The mountains commence at about 150 miles from the sea-coast, and are disposed in ridges one behind another, running nearly parallel with the sea-coast, though rather approaching it, as they advance northwestwardly. To the southwest, as the tract of country between the sea-coast and the Mississippi becomes narrower, the mountains converge into a single ridge, which, as it approaches the Gulf of Mexico, subsides into a plain country, and gives rise to some of the waters of that gulf, and particularly to a river called Apalachicola. The passage of the Patowmac through the blue ridge, is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature.

The Alleghany being the greatest ridge, separates the rivers falling into the ocean, from those emptying into the Mississippi. For though all the other ridges are pierced in many places by rivers, the Alleghany remains entire. The Peaks of Otter, a part of the blue ridge, are supposed to be the highest in the United States.

Face of the Country, Soil, Productions, &c. The whole country below the mountains, which are about 150, some say, 200 miles from the sea, is level, and seems, from various appearances, to have been once washed by the ocean.

The soil below the mountains, though not rich, is well suited for tobacco and Indian corn, and some parts of it for wheat and barley. Good crops of cotton, flax, and hemp, are also raised; and, in some counties, they have plenty of cider, and excellent brandy, distilled from peaches.

Curiosity. The *Natural Bridge* is the most sublime of Nature's works. It is on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is by some measurements 270 feet deep, by others only 205. It is about forty-five feet wide at the bottom, and ninety feet at the top. Its breadth in the middle is about sixty feet, but more at the ends; and the thickness of the mass, at the summit of the arch, about forty feet. The creek is called Cedar Creek.

Medicinal Springs. The most efficacious are two springs in Augusta, near the sources of James' river, where it is called Jackson's river. They rise near the foot of the ridge, generally called the Warm Spring Mountain. The one is distinguished by the name of the *Warm Spring*, and the other of the *Hot Spring*.

The *Sweet Springs* are in the county of Botetourt, at the eastern foot of the Alleghany, about forty-two miles from the Warm Springs.

In the low grounds of the Great Kanhawa, seven miles above the mouth of Elk River, is a hole in the earth, of the capacity of thirty or forty gallons, from which issues constantly a bituminous vapour, in so strong a current, as to give to the sand about its orifice the motion which it has in a boiling spring.

Chief Towns. *Norfolk* will probably become the emporium for the chief part of the trade of the Chesapeak bay and waters. Secondary to this place, are the towns, *Petersburg* on Appamattox, *Richmond*, on James river, *Newcastle* on York river, *Fredericksburg* on Rappahannock, and *Alexandria* on Patowmac.

Alexandria stands on the south bank of the Patowmac river in Fairfax county. Its situation is elevated and pleasant. This town, in consequence of its vicinity to the city of Washington, will probably be one of the most thriving commercial places in the United States; the depth of the Patowmac admitting vessels of any burden close to the town.

Mount Vernon, the celebrated seat of the late General Washington, is pleasantly situated on the Virginia bank of the river Patowmac, where it is nearly two miles wide, and is about 280 miles from the sea. It is nine miles

below Alexandria, and not far distant from the beautiful seat of the late Col. Fairfax, called Bellevoir.

Fredericksburg is on the south side of Rappahannock river, 110 miles from its mouth.

Richmond is the present seat of government, and stands on the north side of James' river, just at the foot of the falls. A large state house has been erected on the hill. The lower part of the town is divided by a small creek, over which is a good bridge. A bridge across James' river, near 400 yards long, connects Richmond with Manchester. This bridge is the private property of Colonel Mayo.

Petersburg, twenty-five miles southward of Richmond, stands on the south side of Appamattox river. It is unhealthy, being shut from the access of the winds by high hills on every side. It is formed without regularity, and very little elegance, business being the main object in this place.

Williamsburg is sixty miles eastward of Richmond, situated between two creeks, one emptying into James' river, and the other into York river. It is regularly laid out into parallel streets, about a mile in length. At the ends of the principal street are the college and the capitol. Besides these there is an Episcopal church, a prison, a court house, a market, and an hospital for lunatics.

Yorktown is thirteen miles eastward from Williamsburg, at the south side of York river, near its mouth.

Colleges, Academies, *&c.* The college of *William and Mary* was founded about the beginning of this century. The academy in Prince Edward county has been erected into a college, by the name of *Hampden Sydney college.* There are several academies in Virginia, viz. one at Alexandria, one at Norfolk, one at Hanover, and others in other places.

Religion. The denominations of christians in Virginia are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Baptists and Methodists. The first are by far the most numerous.

Commerce. The exports of this state consist chiefly of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, tar, pitch, turpentine, &c.

The exports in 1798 amounted to 6,113,451 dollars. The tonnage the same year was 69,586 tons.

KENTUCKEY
Miles
10 20 30 40 50 60 70
NORTH W.N TERRITORY
OHIO
Great Miami R.
Little Miami R
Fort Washington or Cincinnati
Columbia
Charleston
Washington
Preston
Ohio R.
Clarksville
Rapids
Ohio R.
Henderson
Harden's
Panther C.
Virgina
Rough
Barrets
Ohio R.
Buck R.
Ft Massac
Green
Barrens R.
Little Bimelic R.
Muddy C.
Clarksville
Red R.
Russell
Gr. Barren R.
Nashville
Cumberland R.
Obeys R.
TENNESSEE
Cumberland
Mountains
Licking
Lexington
Versailles
Frankfort
Harrodsburg
Danville
Logans
Boonesboro
Kentucky R.
Salt R.
Blaine C.
Lewis C.
Shelby C.
Bean
Raccoon
Barkers
Otter C.
Beaver C.
Laurel R.
Rockcastle
Big Hill
Indian Old Fields
Beargrass
Bardstown
Hardin's Fort
Pitsburg
Nelsons
Rolling Fork
Salt R.
Pottingers
Pigeon R.
Green R.
Rafsels C.
Lick
Trace
Big Barren R.
Mammoth Cave
Big Barren
Little Barren
Trace C.
Lick
Beaver
Pond
Licking
Kentucky R.
Ohio R.
Licking
Kentucky R.
Ohio R.
Big Sandy R.
Guyandot R.
Big Sandy
Tygarts Valley R.
Tygarts C.
Greenup
Lick
Lick
Lick

KENTUCKY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	370	Between	7° 22′ & 15° 15′ W. long.
Breadth	200		36° 30′ & 39° 10′ N. lat.

Boundaries. Bounded north by the Ohio; west, by the Mississippi river; south by Tennessee State; east, by Sandy river, and the Cumberland mountains, till they strike the northern boundary of North Carolina.

Civil Divisions. Kentucky is divided into thirty-eight counties, viz.

Boone, Campbell, Pendleton, Gallatin, Henry, Harrison, Bracken, Mason, Bullet, Shelby, Franklin, Woodford, Bourbon, Fayette, Fleming, Montgomery, Harden, Garrard, Jessamine, Clarke, Ohio, Henderson, Livingston, Muhlenberg, Christian, Logan, Warren, Barren, Greene, Cumberland, Pulaski, Mercer, Lincoln, Madison, Jefferson, Washington, Scott, and Logan.

Rivers. The *river Ohio* washes the northern side of Kentucky, in its whole extent. Its principal branches are, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, and Cumberland rivers. These branch in various directions, into rivulets, of different magnitudes, fertilizing the country in all its parts.

The banks of the rivers are generally high, and composed of lime stone. After heavy rains, the water in the rivers rises from ten to thirty feet.

Sandy, *Licking*, and *Kentucky rivers* rise near each other, interlocking among the Cumberland mountains.—Of

these, *Sandy river* only breaks through a part of the mountains. This river divides Kentucky from Virginia.

Licking river, from its source, runs in a northwest direction upwards of one hundred miles, and empties into the Ohio, opposite Fort Washington, between the two Miami rivers.

Kentucky is a very crooked river, of more than two hundred miles in extent, emptying into the Ohio, about midway between the Miami and the rapids.

Salt river has four different sources, which, though heading near each other, pursue circuitous courses, and surrounding a fine tract of land, unite in one stream, about fifteen miles from its mouth, emptying into the Ohio, twenty miles below the rapids at Louisville.

Green river rises near the heads of Salt river, and pursuing a westerly course, empties into the Ohio, about fifty miles above the Wabash river.

Cumberland river interlocks with the head of Kentucky river, pursues a variety of courses (the greatest part being in Tennessee), and finds its entrance into the Ohio, after watering a spacious country, of upwards of five hundred miles in length, about fifty miles from the Mississippi.

The *Tennessee river* has its mouth ten miles below the Cumberland, and waters this state, in its western parts.

Springs. There are five noted salt springs, or licks, in this country, viz. the *higher* and *lower Blue Springs*, on Licking river—the *Big Bone lick*, *Drenon's lick*, and *Bullet's lick*, at Saltsburg.

Face of the Country, Soil, and Produce. This whole country, as far as has yet been discovered, lies upon a bed of lime stone, which in general is about six feet below the surface, except in the vallies, where the soil is much thinner.

Kentucky in general is well timbered. Of the natural growth of this country, we may reckon the sugar maple, the coffee, the papaw, the hackberry, and the cucumber tree. The coffee tree resembles the black oak, and bears a pod, which encloses a seed, whereof a drink is made, not unlike coffee. Besides these, there are the honey locust, black mulberry, and wild cherry, of a large size. The buck-eye, an exceedingly soft wood, is the horse chesnut of Europe. The magnolia bears a beautiful blossom of a rich and exquisite fragrance.

The accounts of the fertility of the soil in this country, have, in some instances, exceeded belief; and probably have have been exaggerated. That some parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lands of the first rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce fifty and sixty, and in some instances, it is affirmed, one hundred bushels of good Indian corn, an acre. In common, the land will produce thirty bushels of wheat or rye per acre. Barley, oats, flax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds, common in this climate, yield abundantly.

Climate. The climate is healthy and delightful, some few places, in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds, excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow seldom falls deep or lies long. The winter, which begins about Christmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is so mild that cattle can subsist without fodder.

Chief Towns. *Frankfort*, the capital of the state, is situated on the west bank of Kentucky river, in Franklin county. The legislature and supreme courts of the state hold their sessions here. The state house is a large stone building.

Lexington, which stands on the head waters of Elkhorn river, is the largest town in Kentucky, twenty-four miles eastward of Frankfort, in the midst of a fine tract of country. Here courts of justice are held.

Louisville is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Ohio, at the rapids.

A number of other towns are increasing: viz. Washing, Charleston, Georgetown, Boonesborough, Versailles, Shelbyville, Bairdstown, Bealsburg, Danville, Harrodsburg, Stanford, Crab Orchard, &c.

Religion. The religious denominations here, are Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics.

Constitution. The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives; the supreme executive, in a governor; the judiciary, in the supreme court of appeals, and such inferior courts as the legislature may establish. The representatives are chosen annually, by the people; the gover-

nor and senators are chosen for four years, by electors, appointed for the purpose; the judges are appointed during good behaviour, by the governor, with advice of the senate.

Literature, Improvements, &c. The legislature of Virginia, while Kentucky belonged to that state, made provision for a college in it, and endowed it with very considerable landed funds. The Rev. John Todd procured from various gentlemen in England and other places, a very handsome library for its use. Another college in this state is in contemplation, and funds are collecting for its establishment. Schools are established in the several towns, and, in general, regularly and handsomely supported. They have several printing offices, and have erected paper mills, oil mills, fulling mills, saw mills, and a great number of valuable grist mills. Their salt works are more than sufficient to supply all their inhabitants, at a low price. They make considerable quantities of sugar from the sugar trees.

Antiquities and Curiosities. The number of old forts found in the Kentucky country, are the admiration of the curious, and a matter of much speculation. They are mostly of an oblong form, situated on strong, well chosen ground, and contiguous to water. When, by whom, and for what purpose, they were thrown up, is uncertain.—They are undoubtedly very ancient, as there is not the least visible difference in the age or size of the timber growing on or within those forts, and that which grows without; and the oldest natives have lost all tradition respecting them. Dr. Cutler, who has accurately examined the trees in these forts, and which he thinks, from appearances, are the second growth, is of opinion, that the forts must have been built upwards of 1,000 years ago. They must have been the efforts of a people much more devoted to labour, than our present race of Indians; and it is difficult to conceive how they could be constructed without the use of iron tools. At a convenient distance from these, always stands a small mound of earth, thrown up in the form of a pyramid, which seems in some measure proportioned to the size of its adjacent fortification. On examination they have been found to contain a chalky substance, supposed to be bones, and of the human kind.

The banks, or rather precipices, of the Kentucky and Dick's rivers, are to be reckoned among the natural curiosities of this country. Here the astonished eye beholds 3 or 400 feet of solid, perpendicular rock, in some parts of the lime-stone kind, and in others of fine white marble curiously chequered with strata of astonishing regularity. These rivers have the appearance of deep artificial canals. Their high rocky banks are covered with red cedar groves.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	450	Between	1° and 9° 30′ W. long.
Breadth	180		33° 50′ and 36° 30′ N. lat.

Boundaries. Bounded north, by Virginia; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by South Carolina and Georgia; west, by a chain of mountains a few miles to the westward of the Great Appalachian Mountain, dividing this state from Tennessee, and called the Great Iron ridge.

Civil Divisions. This state is divided into fifty-four counties, viz.

Chowan, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Tyrrel, N. Hanover, Brunswick, Duplin, Bladen, Onslow, Craven, Beaufort, Carteret, Johnston, Pitt, Glasgow, Lenoir, Wayne, Hyde, Jones, Halifax, Northampton, Martin, Edgecomb, Warren, Franklin, Nash, Orange, Chatham, Greenville, Caswell, Wake, Randolph, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Rockingham, Iredell, Surry, Montgomery, Stokes, Guilford, Burke, Rutherford, Lincoln, Wilkes, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, and Anson.

Rivers The *Chowan* is formed by the confluence of the *Meherrin*, *Nottaway* and *Black Rivers*; all of which rise in Virginia.

Roanoke is a large rapid river, formed by the *Staunton*

NORTH CAROLINA
Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
W. Barker sculp.
ATLANTIC
Cape Hatteras
Cape Fear
Roanoke R.
Albemarle Sound
Pamticoe Sound
Currituck Inl.
Roanoke Inl.
Gant Inl.
Veracock Inl:
Portsmouth
Swansboro
Wilmington
Raleigh
Fayetteville
Newbern
Washington
Tarboro
Greenville
Halifax
Edenton
Lookout
Shoal Inl.
New Inl.
Barren Inl.
Sandy Inl.
Stump Inl.
Core Bank
Core Sd.
Beaufort
Pamlico R.
Neuse R.
Bath
Washington
Hyde
Tyrrell
Pasquotank R.
Perquimans R.
Chowan R.
Albemarle
Currituck
Dare
Pitt
Craven
Carteret
Onslow
Jones
Lenoir
Duplin
Sampson
Bladen
Columbus
Brunswick
New Hanover
Robeson
Cumberland
Harnett
Johnston
Wayne
Wake
Franklin
Granville
Person
Caswell
Orange
Chatham
Moore
Richmond
Anson
Montgomery
Randolph
Guilford
Rockingham
Stokes
Surry
Iredell
Rowan
Davie
Davidson
Yadkin
Stanly
Union
Cabarrus
Mecklenburg
Lincoln
Gaston
Cleaveland
Rutherford
Burke
Buncombe
Henderson
Transylvania
Haywood
Jackson
Macon
Cherokee
Clay
Wilkes
Ashe
Alleghany
Watauga
Caldwell
Catawba
Iredell
Tennessee
Pasquotank
Perquimans
Chowan
Albemarle
Currituck
Dare
Pitt
Craven
Carteret
Onslow
Jones
Lenoir
Duplin
Sampson
Bladen
Columbus
Brunswick
New Hanover
Robeson
Cumberland
Harnett
Johnston
Wayne
Wake
Franklin
Granville
Person
Caswell
Orange
Chatham
Moore
Richmond
Anson
Montgomery
Randolph
Guilford
Rockingham
Stokes
Surry
Iredell
Rowan
Davie
Davidson
Yadkin
Stanly
Union
Cabarrus
Mecklenburg
Lincoln
Gaston
Cleaveland
Rutherford
Burke
Buncombe
Henderson
Transylvania
Haywood
Jackson
Macon
Cherokee
Clay
Wilkes
Ashe
Alleghany
Watauga
Caldwell
Catawba
Iredell
Tennessee
36
35
34
81
80
79
78
77
76
6
5
4
3
2
1
Lon. W. from Philad.a
Lon. W. from London.

and *Dan Rivers*, which unite in Virginia. It empties in Albemarle sound.

Pamtico, or *Tar*, or *Tau river*, empties into Pamtico sound. Its course is from northwest to southeast. It is navigable for vessels drawing nine feet water, to Washington, thirty miles from its mouth, and for flats to Tarborough, fifty miles further.

Nuse, or *Neus*, has its head waters near the Tar river, and empties into Pamtico sound at the southwest, about thirty-five miles below Newbern.

Cape Fear river opens to the sea near the southwest corner of this state. It forms a fine harbour, as far as Wilmington, about thirty-five miles up; it then separates into the northeast and northwest branches; this last rises near the Dan, and affords the best navigation in North Carolina.

Yadkin rises in the western parts, at the foot of the Appalachian mountains; as also doth the Catawba river.

SOUNDS, CAPES, INLETS, &c. *Pamtico sound* is a kind of lake or inland sea, from ten to twenty miles broad, and nearly 100 miles in length. It is separated from the sea by a beach of sand, scarcely a mile wide, through which are several inlets. Occracock is the only one that will admit vessels of burden to Edenton or Newbern. This place has been fortified.

Albemarle sound, sixty miles in length, and about ten in breadth, is to the north of Pamtico, and communicates with it, as doth

Core sound, which lies south of Pamtico.

Cape Hatteras is north of Occracock.

Cape Lookout is south of Cape Hatteras, opposite Core sound.

Cape Fear is remarkable for a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan. This shoal lies at the entrance of Cape Fear river.

SWAMPS. There are two swamps that have been called *Dismals*. *Great Dismal* is on the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina. In the midst of this swamp, is a lake about seven miles long, and five broad, called Drummond's lake. it lies in Virginia. A canal is making, about a mile to the eastward of this lake, from the

head of Pasquotank to the head of Elizabeth river. The other Dismal is in Currituck county on the south side of Albemarle sound.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS. *Newbern* is the largest town in the state. It stands on a flat sandy point of land, formed by the confluence of the rivers Neus on the north, and Trent on the south.

The houses are generally built of wood, except the public buildings, which are of brick: viz. an Episcopal church, a court house, a jail, and an old building called the palace, now out of repair, and used only as a dancing hall, and a school room.

Edenton is situated on the north side of Albemarle Sound. It has a brick Episcopal church, a court house, and a jail.

Wilmington is situated on the east side of the eastern branch of Cape Fear, and 95 miles south-westward of Newbern. It is regularly built, and has a handsome Episcopal church, a court house, and jail.

Hillsborough is an inland town, situated in a high, healthy, and fertile country, 180 miles north west from Newbern.

Halifax is a handsome town on the western bank of the Roanoke, about six miles below the great falls.

Fayetteville stands on the west side of the N. W. branch of Cape Fear river, about a mile from its banks, and 90 above Wilmington. It is well built, on both sides of Blount's creek, and has two handsome buildings for the Courts of Justice, and town meetings. These buildings are open below, and afford excellent market places. The Free Mason's lodge is a large handsome edifice.

Washington is situated in the county of Beaufort, on the north side of Tar river.

Greeneville is situated in Pitt county, on the south bank of Tar river. In this town is Pitt academy.

Tarborough is situated in the county of Edgecomb, on the south bank of Tar river.

Raleigh, situated about the centre of the state, on a small branch of the Nuse R. is the seat of government.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL, &c. The state of North Carolina, in its whole width, for 60 miles from the sea, is level. A great proportion of this tract lies in forest,

and is barren. On the banks of some of the rivers, particularly of the Roanoke, the land is fertile and good. Interspersed through the other parts, are glades of rich swamp, and ridges of oak land, of a black, fertile soil. Sixty or eighty miles from the sea, the country rises into hills and mountains.

Natural Productions, Manufactures, &c. The large natural growth of the plains, in the low country, is almost universally pitch pine, a tall handsome tree, far superior to the pitch pine of the northern states. This tree may be called the staple commodity of North Carolina. It affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber, which, together, constitute at least one half of the exports of this state. No country produces finer white and red oak for staves. The swamps abound with cyprus and bay trees.

The Misletoe is common in the back country. This is a shrub, which differs in kind, perhaps, from all others. It only grows on the tops of trees. The roots, if they may be so called, run under the bark of the tree, and incorporate with the wood.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax, grow well in the back hilly country; Indian corn and pulse of every kind, in all parts. Cotton and hemp are also considerably cultivated here, and might be raised in much greater plenty.

The amount of exports in 1799, were 485,921 dollars.

Religion. The western parts of this state, are chiefly inhabited by Presbyterians from Pennsylvania.

The Moravians have several flourishing settlements in the upper part of this state.

The Friends or Quakers have a settlement in New Garden, in Guilford county, and several congregations at Perquimons and Pasquotank. The Methodists and Baptists are numerous and increasing.

University and Academies. The General Assembly of this State, passed a law incorporating the University of North Carolina, in the year 1789.

There is a very good academy at Warrenton, another at Williamsborough, in Grenville, and three or four others in the state, of considerable note.

Constitution. By the constitution of this state, all legislative authority is vested in two distinct branches,

both dependent on the people, viz. a Senate and House of Commons, which, when convened for business, are styled the General Assembly.

The senate is composed of representatives, one from each county, chosen annually by ballot.

The house of commons consists of representatives chosen in the same manner, two for each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough, Halifax, and Fayetteville.

TENNASSEE:
lately the
S.W.n TERRITORY.
Miles
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
Ft Massac
Ohio R.
Johnsons Iron Bank
Tanasi
Tellico
Chatuga
Chatteroy
Knoxville
Cumberland Mts
Cumberland R.
Nashville
Clarksville
Cumberland Mountains
Great Iron Mt.
Bald Mt.
Mississippi River
Wolf R.
Chickasaw Bluffs
Muscle Shoals
Creek crossings
Watts
Turkey Town
Coosa R.
Tombigbee R.
Yazoo R.
High Town
Cheta
Tugelo
Tugelo or Savannah R.
Ft Meonay Mountains
Ft Meonay
Ft Lenoir
Ft Chiswell
Ft Blount
Ft Patrick Henry
Ft Lee
Ft Vincennes
Ft Jefferson
Ft Franklin
Ft Nashborough
Ft Gower
Ft Rutherford
Ft Grierson
Ft Stanwix
Ft Pitt
Ft Johnston
Ft Wilkinson
Ft Wayne
Ft Washington
Ft Harmar
Ft Massac

TENNESSEE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	442	Between	7°. 45′ and 16° 50′ W. lon.
Breadth	104		35° and 36° 30′ N. lat.

Boundaries. Bounded north, by Kentucky and part of Virginia; east, by North Carolina; south, by South Carolina and Georgia; west, by the Mississippi River.

Civil Divisions. This state is divided into 14 counties, viz.

Washington, Sullivan, Greene, Hawkins, Knox, Grainger, Robertson, Cooke, Jefferson, Sevier, Blount, Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee.

Climate. The climate is temperate and healthy. In the tract lying between the Great Island, as it is called, and the Kanhawa in Virginia, the summers are remarkably cool, and the air rather moist. Along the rivers, and in the western part of the state, the climate is much warmer, and the soil better adapted to the productions of the southern states.

Rivers and mountains. The *Tennessee river*, called also the Cherokee, is the largest branch of the Ohio. It rises in the mountains of Virginia, and pursues a course of about 1,000 miles south and southwest, receiving from both sides a number of large tributary streams. It then turns to the north, in a circuitous course, and mingles with the Ohio, nearly 60 miles from its mouth. From its entrance into the Ohio, to the Muscle shoals, 250

miles, the current is very gentle, and the river deep enough, at all seasons, for the largest row boats. The Muscle shoals are about 20 miles in length. At this place, the river spreads to the width of three miles, and forms a number of islands, and is of difficult passage, except when there is a swell in it. From these shoals to the whirl or suck, the place where the river breaks through the Great Ridge of Cumberland mountains, is 250 miles, the navigation all the way excellent for boats of 40 or 50 tons.

The *Whirl*, as it is called, is reckoned a great curiosity. The river, which, a few miles above, is half a mile wide, is here compressed within about 100 yards. Just as it enters the mountain, a large rock projects from the northern shore, in an oblique direction, which renders the bed of the river still narrower, and causes a sudden bend; the water of the river is, of course thrown with great rapidity against the southern shore, whence it rebounds around the point of the rock, and produces the *Whirl*, which is about 80 yards in circumference. Canoes have often been carried into this whirl, and escaped by the dexterity of the rowers, without damage. In less than a mile below the Whirl, the river spreads into its common width, and, except at the Muscle shoals, already mentioned, is beautiful and smooth, till it mingles with the Ohio. The principal tributary streams to the Tennessee, are the Holston, Peleson or Clinch, and Duck rivers.

The Shawanee, now called *Cumberland river*, one of the southern branches of the Ohio, is next in size to the Tennessee, and extends eastward nearly as far, but runs a much more direct course. It is navigable for small craft 150 miles above Nashville.

There are five navigable rivers in this state, which discharge themselves immediately into the Mississippi, viz. *Wolf, Hatchee, Forked Deer, Obion, and Reelfoot.*

The *Cumberland mountains*, in their whole extent, from the Great Kanhawa to the Tennessee, consist of the most stupendous piles of craggy rocks, of any mountains in the western country. They abound with ginseng, and stone coal. *Clinch mountain* is south of these.

Animals. A few years since, this country abounded with large herds of wild cattle, improperly called Buffaloes; they are still to be found on some of the south

branches of Cumberland river. Elk or moose are seen in many places, chiefly among the mountains. The deer are become comparatively scarce. Many bears and wolves yet remain. Beavers and otters are caught on the upper branches of Cumberland and Kentucky rivers.

The mammoth, the king of the land animals, is supposed to have been formerly an inhabitant of this country.

COMMERCE. This state furnishes many valuable articles of export, such as fine waggon and saddle horses, beef, cattle, ginseng, deer skins and furs, cotton, hemp and flax, which may be transported by land; also, iron, lumber, pork and flour, which are exported in considerable quantities down the Mississippi.

RELIGION. The Presbyterians are the prevailing denomination of Christians in this district. There are also some of the Baptist, Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopalian, and Methodist denominations.

LITERATURE. Three colleges are established by law in this State, viz. *Greenville college* in Green county; *Blount college* at Knoxville; and *Washington college* in Washington county. A society has been established, under the title of "A society for promoting Useful Knowledge."

PRINCIPAL TOWNS. *Knoxville*, beautifully situated on the north bank of the Holston, is the seat of government in this state.

Nashville is situated on the south bank of Cumberland river. The courts for the district of Mero are semi-annually held here; and it has two houses for public worship, and a handsomely endowed academy.

Jonesborough is the seat of the courts held in Washington district. There are many other towns of less note in the state.

INDIANS. The Indian tribes within and in the vicinity of this district, are the *Cherokees* and *Chickasaws*.

The *Cherokees* have been a warlike and numerous nation; but by continual wars, in which they have been engaged with the northern Indian tribes, they are reduced, and have become weak and pusillanimous.

The *Chickasaws*, of all the Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, merit the most from Americans, having at all times maintained a brotherly attachment to them. They glory in saying, that they never shed the

blood of an Anglo-American. There is so great an affinity between the Chi kasaw and Choctaw languages, that the common people can converse together, each speaking in his own dialect. They are a sightly people, and have an openness in their countenances and behaviour, uncommon among savages. These nations say they are the remnant of a great nation that once lived far to the west, which was destroyed by the Spaniards, for whom they still retain an hereditary hatred.

Long.e W. from 8.t London
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ATLANTIC
Appalachian Mountains
Tugaloo R.
Hallonsford
Vienna
New Bordeaux
Londonderry
Petersburg
AUGUSTA
SAVANNAH RIVER
Greenville
Pendleton
Abbeville
Cambridge
Newberry
Saluda R.
Columbia
Orangeburg
Winsborough
Camden
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Cheraws
Rockingham
Wadesborough
Fayetteville
Lynch's Lake
Kingston
Georgetown
Waccamaw R.
Little R.
Long Bay
Winyaw Inlet
Graven I.
Winyaw Har:
Santee
Dorcy I.
Ft Carteret or Roman
Bulls Har:
Sullivans I. & Fort
CHARLESTON
North Edisto
St Helena Sound
Port Royal
Hilton Island
Savannah
Beaufort
Purysburg
Ebenezer
Ogeechee R.
Altamaha R.
Broad R.
Savannah R.
Long Cr.
Rocky Cr.
Black Creek
Jeffreys Cr.
Lynches Cr.
Pedee R.
Waccamaw L.
Lynches R.
Wateree R.
Catawba R.
Enoree R.
Tyger R.
Broad R.
Saluda R.
Little R.
Reedy R.
Keowee R.
Seneca R.
Chattooga R.
Tugaloo R.
Apalachean Mountains
Long.e W. from 8.t London
Long.e W. from 6.t Philadelphia
SOUTH CAROLINA
American Miles
Engraved by Doolittle Newhaven

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	250	Between	4°. and 8° 30′ W. lon.
Breadth	225		32° and 35° 15′ N. lat.

Boundaries. Bounded, north, by North Carolina; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south and southwest, by Savannah river, which divides this state from Georgia.

Civil Divisions. This state is divided into Districts and Parishes, viz.

Districts. Beaufort, Charleston, Georgetown, Orangeburg, Camden, Cheraw, Ninety-six, Pinckney and Washington.

Parishes. St. Helena, St. Lukes, Prince William, St. Peter's, St. Philip's, St. Michael's, St. Bartholomew's, St. John's, Berklev, St. George's (Dorchester,) Stephen's, St. James's, (Santee,) St. Thomas', Christ's Church, St. James', (Goose Creek,) St. John's (Colleton,) St. Andrew's, St. Paul's, All Saints', Prince George's, Frederick, Lewisburg, Orange, Lexington, Winton, Clarendon, Richland, Fairfield, Claremont, Lancaster, Kershaw, Marlborough, Chesterfield, Darlington, York, Chester, Union, Spartanburg, Pendleton, Greenville, Abbeville, Edgefield, Newbury, and Laurens.

Rivers. South Carolina is watered by four large navigable rivers.

The Savannah river washes it in its whole length from south east to northwest, and divides it from Georgia.

Edisto rises in two branches from a remarkable ridge in the interior of the state. These branches unite below Orangeburg, and form the Edisto, or Pompon river, which empties into the Atlantic by two mouths, embracing Edisto Island.

Santee is the largest river in the state, and discharges itself into the ocean to the southward of Georgetown. About 120 miles from its mouth, it branches into the Congaree and Wateree : the latter, or north branch, passes through the State to the Catawba Tract. The Congaree is formed by the Saluda and Broad rivers, and their numerous branches.

Pedee river rises in North Carolina, where it is called Yadkin. It empties into Winyaw harbour at Georgetown, about 15 miles from the sea. The Pedee receives several streams, Little Pedee, Lynch's, Black, and Waccawmaw rivers.

Canal. A company has been incorporated for the purpose of connecting Cooper and Santee rivers, by a canal of 21 miles in length—Cost estimated at 85,000*l.* currency. It is nearly completed.

Mountains. Except the *hills of Santee*, the *Ridge*, and some few other hills, this country is like one extensive plain, till you reach the *Tryon Hogback mountains*, 220 miles northwest of Charleston. The mountains west and northwest rise much higher than these, and form a ridge, which divides the waters of Tennessee and Santee rivers.

Harbours. The only harbours of note are those of *Charleston*, *Port Royal*, and *Georgetown*.

Islands. The sea-coast is bordered with a chain of fine islands, around which the sea flows, opening an excellent inland navigation, for the conveyance of produce to market. The principal of these are Bull's, Dewees's, and Sullivan's Islands, which form the north part of Charleston harbour ; James's, John's, Wadmelaw, Republican, St. Helena, Ladies, Paris, and the Hunting Islands, five or six in number ; Hilton Head, Pinckney's, Bull's, Dawfuskies, and some smaller islands.

Chief Towns. *Charleston* is the only considerable town in South Carolina. It is situated on the tongue of land which is formed by the confluence of Ashley and Cooper rivers. These rivers mingle their waters immediately below the town, and form a spacious and conve-

nient harbour, which communicates with the ocean just below Sullivan's islands, which it leaves on the north, seven miles southeast of the town.

The public buildings are, three banks, an exchange, state house, armoury, poor house, two large churches for Episcopalians, two for Congregationalists, or Independents, one for Scotch Presbyterians, one for Baptists, one for German Lutherans, two for Methodists, one for French Protestants, a meeting house for Quakers, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue.

Beaufort, on Port Royal island, is a pleasant little town, distinguished for the hospitality of its inhabitants.

Georgetown, 61 miles N. E. of Charleston, the seat of justice in Georgetown district, stands on a spot of land near the junction of a number of rivers, which, when united in one broad stream, by the name of Winyaw, fall into the ocean, 15 miles below the town.

Columbia, the seat of government, stands just below the junction of Saluda and Broad rivers, on the Congaree, a branch of the Santee.

Camden, on the Wateree, N. W. of the high hills of Santee, is small, and regularly built.

Purysburg, about 20 miles north of Savannah, on the bank of the river. It stands high and pleasant. There are, besides, a number of other towns, but inconsiderable, viz. Jacksonsborough, Orangeburg, Wynnesborough, Cambridge, Granby, and Statesburg.

Soil and Productions. The soil may be divided into four kinds; first, the pine barren, which is valuable only for its timber. Interspersed among the pine barren, are tracts of land free of timber, and every kind of growth, but that of grass. These tracts are called Savannas, constituting a *second* kind of soil, good for grazing. The *third* kind is that of the swamps and low grounds on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing, naturally, canes in great plenty, cypress, bays, loblolly pines, &c. In these swamps, rice is cultivated, which constitutes the staple commodity of the state. The high lands, commonly known by the name of oak and hickory lands, constitute the *fourth* kind of soil. The natural growth is, oak, hickory, walnut, pine, and locust. On these lands, in the low country, is cultivated Indian corn principally; and in the back country, besides these,

they raise tobacco in large quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, cotton, and silk.

Trade. South Carolina had in 1798, 41,876 tons of shipping; in 1799, the exports amounted to 8,729,015 dols.

Constitution. The legislative authority is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives. There are 124 representatives, and 35 senators appointed among the several districts. The general assembly is chosen on the second Monday of October, and meets on the fourth Monday in November annually. Each house chooses its own officers, judges of the qualifications of its members, and has a negative on the other. The executive authority is vested in a governor, chosen for two years, by both houses of assembly jointly; but he cannot be re-elected till after four years. A lieutenant governor is chosen in the same manner, for the same time, and holds the office of governor in case of vacancy.

This constitution was ratified June 3, 1790.

State of Literature. Gentlemen of fortune, before the late war, sent their sons to Europe for Education. During the war, and since, they have generally sent them to the middle and northern states. There are several respectable academies in Charleston, one at Beaufort, on Republican island, and several others in different parts of the state. Four colleges have lately been incorporated by law; one at Charleston, one at Wynnesborough, in the district of Camden, one at Cambridge, in the district of Ninety-Six, and one at Columbia.

Charitable and other Societies. These are, the South Carolina, Mount Sion, Library, and St. Cecilia societies—a society for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen—a Musical society, &c.

Indians. The Catawbas are the only nation of Indians in this state.

Religion. The religious denominations of this state, as to numbers, may be ranked as follows: Presbyterians, including the Congregational and Independent churches, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Roman Catholics, &c.

Character. The Carolinians are generally affable and easy in their manners, and polite, attentive, and hospitable to strangers.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY
and
GEORGIA
Miles
20 40 60 80 100
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY
WEST FLORIDA
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA
ATLANTIC
GULF OF MEXICO
Chickasaw Bluff
Tennessee R.
Cumberland R.
Yazoo R.
Natchez
Walnut Hills
Tombigbee R.
Alabama R.
Pascagoula R.
Mobile
Pensacola
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Manchac
Pearl R.
Pascagoula
Tallapoosa R.
Oakchoys
Ockfuskee
Tuckabatchee
Alabama Coosade
Big Tallassee
Little Tallassee
Coosada
Hickasuckee
Fort Stephens
Fort Confederation
Fort Wilkinson
Fort Hawkins
Ocmulgee R.
Oconee R.
Ogeechee R.
Savannah
Augusta
Savannah R.
Broad R.
Little R.
Tugaloo R.
Tugaloo
Clarkesboro
Fort Matthews
Greensborough
Washington
Elberton
Pleasant
Ebenezer
Beecon
Hardwicke
Sunbury
Fort Barrington
Fort Sunbury
Fort Warsaw
Hassabaw I.
Sapelle
St. Simons
Jekyl
Cumberland
Cumberland I.
Amelia I.
St. Marys
St. Marys R.
St. Johns R.
St. Andrews
Apalachicola R.
Chattahoochee R.
Flint R.
Okenpatchies Swamp
Coleraine
Patricks
St. Mary
Creek T.
Chehaws
Paradise
Cusseta
Barnards Creek
Rock Landing
Fort Fidius
Fort Wilkinson
Fort Hawkins
Fort Confederation
Fort Stephens
Fort Crawford
Fort Advance
Fort Early
Fort Hancock
Fort Jackson
Fort Telfair
Fort Glascock
Fort Twiggs
Fort Wayne
Fort Jefferson
Fort Franklin
Fort Montgomery

GEORGIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	315	Between	30° 30′ and 35° N. lat.
Breadth	220		5° 20′ and 10° 15′ W. long.

Boundaries. Bounded east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by West Florida; west, by the river Chatahouchee and a line to the Nickajack Town on Tennessee river; north and northeast, by South Carolina and Tennessee.

Civil Divisions. This state is divided into two districts, Upper and Lower, which are subdivided into 22 counties, as follow:

Camden, Glyn, Scriven, Liberty, Burke, Chatham, Brient, Effingham, M'Intosh, Wilkes, Montgomery, Franklin, Hancock, Green, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Warren, Richmond, Columbia, Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson.

Face of the Country. Similar to South Carolina.

Rivers. *Savannah river* divides this state from South Carolina. Its course is nearly from northwest to southeast. It is formed principally of two branches, by the names of *Tugulo* and *Keowee*, which spring from the mountains. It is navigable for large vessels up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel, as far as Augusta.

Ogeechee river, about 18 miles south of the Savannah, is a smaller river, and nearly parallel with it in its course.

Alatamaha, about 60 miles south of Savannah river, has its source in the Cherokee mountains, near the head of

Tugulo; thence it descends through the hilly country, with all its collateral branches, and winds rapidly amongst the hills, 250 miles, and then enters the flat plain country, by the name of the Ockmulgee; thence meandering 150 miles, it is joined on the east side by the Oconee, which likewise heads in the lower ridges of the mountains. After this confluence, having now gained a vast acquisition of waters, it assumes the name of *Alatamaha*, when it becomes a large majestic river, flowing with gentle windings, through a vast plain forest, near 100 miles, and enters the Atlantic by several mouths, forming St. Simon's Sound.

Besides these, there are *Turtle river*, *Little Satilla* or *St. Ille*, *Great Satilla*, *Crooked river*, and *St. Mary's*, which forms a part of the southern boundary of the United States; and has its source in the extensive swamp, called Eokenfonoghka or Okefonoke.

Swamp. The swamp Eokenfonoghka lies at the head of the Mary's river, and is nearly 300 miles in circumference. In wet seasons it appears like an inland sea, and has several large islands of rich land; one of which the present generation of Creek Indians fabulously represent as the most blissful spot on earth.

Chief Towns. *Augusta* is situated on the southwest bank of Savannah river, which is here about 500 yards wide, about 144 miles from the sea, and 127 northwest of Savannah.

Savannah, the former capital of Georgia, stands on a high sandy bluff, on the south side of the river of the same name. The town is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram.

Sunbury is a small sea port town, 40 miles southward of Savannah, and has a safe and very convenient harbour.

Brunswick, in Glynn county, is situated at the mouth of Turtle river, at which place this river empties into St. Simon's Sound. Brunswick has a safe and capacious harbour; and the bar, at the entrance into it, has water deep enough for the largest vessels.

Frederica, on the island of St. Simon, is the first town that was built in Georgia.

Washington, the chief town in the county of Wilkes, is situated about 50 miles northwest of Augusta.

The *town of Louisville*, the seat of government in this

state, has been laid out and built on the bank of the Great Ogechee river, about 70 miles from its mouth.

There is a great number of smaller towns in the eastern part of this state, viz. St. Patrick's, Ebenezer, Waynesboro', Galphinton, Greensburg, Columbia, Petersburg, New Savannah, New Gottingen, Elberton, Abercorn, Hardwicke, Argyle, Darien, Frederica, Coleraine, St. Mary's, &c.

Soil, Productions, &c. The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvements. The islands on the seaboard, in their natural state, are covered with a plentiful growth of pine, oak, hickory, live oak, (an uncommonly hard and very valuable wood) and some red cedar. The soil is a mixture of sand and black mould, making what is commonly called a grey soil.

The soil of the main land, adjoining the marshes and creeks, is nearly of the same quality with that of the islands.

Most of the tropical fruits would flourish in this state with proper attention. The rice plant has been transplanted: and the tea plant, of which such immence quantities are consumed in the United States, was introduced into Georgia, by Mr. Samuel Bowen, about the year 1770, from India. The seed was disseminated; and the plant now grows without cultivation, in most of the fenced lots in Savannah.

From many considerations, we may perhaps venture to predict, that the southwestern part of the state, and the parts of East and West Florida, which lie adjoining, will, in some future time, become the vineyard of America.

Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture. The chief articles of export are, rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, lumber of various kinds, naval stores, leather, deer skins, snake root, myrtle and bees wax, corn and live stock.

Georgia exported in 1799 to the amount of 1,396,759 dollars.

Religion. The inhabitants of this state are chiefly of the Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist, and Methodist denominations.

Constitution. The present constitution of this state is nearly upon the plan of the constitution of the United States.

STATE OF LITERATURE. A college is instituted in Louisville. There is also provision made for the institution of an academy, in each county in the state.

INDIANS. The *Muskogee* or *Creek Indians* inhabit the middle part of this state, and are the most numerous tribe of Indians within the limits of the United States. They are a well-made, expert, hardy, sagacious, politic people, extremely jealous of their rights, and averse to parting with their lands. They have abundance of tame cattle and swine, turkies, ducks, and other poultry: they cultivate tobacco, rice, Indian corn, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbages, melons, and have plenty of peaches, plumbs, grapes, strawberries, and other fruits. They are faithful friends, but inveterate enemies; hospitable to strangers, and honest and fair in all their dealings. No nation has a more contemptible opinion of the white men's faith in general, than these people; yet they place great confidence in the government of the United States, and wish to agree with them upon a permanent boundary, over which the southern states shall not trespass. They are settled in a hilly, but not mountainous country. The soil is very fruitful and well watered, abounding in creeks and rivulets, from whence they are called the *Creek Indians*.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	384	Between	31° and 35° N. lat.
Breadth	280		9° 52′ and 16° 20′ W. long.

BOUNDARIES. Bounded north, by Tennessee; east, by Georgia; south, by the thirty-first degree of North Latitude, (the boundary between the United States and West Florida;) and West, by the River Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana.

RIVERS. This territory is well watered by a number of small rivers and their branches, and several large streams, which mostly run through its whole extent, viz.

Black or *Little Yazou* empties into the Mississippi, about fifty miles below the Walnut Hills, near the south side of the Great Yazou.

Stony Creek, or *Bia Piere*, and *Cole's Creek*, empty into the Mississippi, the former ten miles below Black river, and the latter twenty-five miles above Natchez.

Homachitta and *Buffaloe*, near Loftus' heights, are the most southern waters in this territory that empty into the Mississippi.

Amite rises in about the 32d degree of North Latitude, and pursuing a southerly course, empties into Lake Pontchartrain, being a part of what formerly was called Ibberville

Pearl extends through this whole territory, from north to south, and discharges itself near the entrance of Lake Pontchartrain.

Pascagoola has its source about the 32° of N. lat. and empties into the Bay or Gulf of Mexico.

Mobile or *Tombeckbe*, is a very considerable river, whose source is about the 35th degree of North latitude. It abounds with numerous branches, watering fine intervales of land, where the Chickasaw Indians have many towns. In this territory it receives *White River* on the west: near the head waters of which are the Choctaw Indian towns. About sixty-five miles from the boundary line up the Tombeckbe, are Walker's shoals, the head of tide water.

Alibama, or *Tallapoosa*, is a considerable river, and unites with Mobile about ten miles north of the line, and receives the waters of the *Abacoocha* or *Cahawba*, whose sources interlock with the waters of Tennessee.

Escambia and *Coeneuh* or *Pensacola Rivers*, which unite in West Florida, and empty into the Bay of Pensacola.

Chatahoocha or *Appalachicola* (the eastern boundary of this territory) takes its rise at the foot of the great range of mountains in the northeast part of Georgia.

Face of the Country, Soil, and Productions. This whole territory is low and flat, interspersed with rising grounds at some distance from the rivers, which are generally bordered with swamps and cane grounds. The soil is very sandy. The marshes render the climate unhealthy; fevers are frequent during the months of August, September, and October; but the inhabitants do not consider them contagious. Intermittents are not uncommon. The chief productions are cotton, rice, Indian corn, and indigo. These yield in great abundance and of a good quality. It has been known that the crop of a planter, in one season, has been sold for 20,000 dollars. They live in a style of elegance, not very common in such new countries.

Natches, the seat of government, is advantageously and pleasantly situated, above the general rise of the river, where the banks are fifty feet high, near to which

the waters rise, beginning to increase in April, and subsiding in August, overflowing the low grounds for many miles on each side ; the western side being the lowest, the inundations extend there forty or fifty miles.

Forts. The United States have a garrison at the Walnut Hills, one at the Natchez, one at Loftus' heights, about seven miles above the boundary line, one at Baird's Bluff, and one at Fort St. Stephen's. The two last are on Mobile River.

This territory was formerly claimed by the State of Georgia ; but the dispute between that state and the United States was finally settled in 1799. Congress then passed a law granting the inhabitants the same form of government as those of the Northwestern and Indiana territories, with a few local alterations, until their population, which is rapidly increasing, may entitle them to the privilege of becoming an independent State.

The Choctaw Indians inhabit the western, and the Lower Creeks the eastern parts of this territory. The Muscogees inhabit from the Chatahoocha to the Alibama, and extend into West Florida. These Indians are very numerous; they are not so friendly to the United Sates as the two other nations.

LOUISIANA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

	Miles.		
Length	1120	Between	29° and 45° N. lat.
Breadth	unknown		13° and unknown W. lon.

Boundaries. Bounded east, by the Mississippi river, which divides it from the United States; south, by the gulf of Mexico, and New Mexico; west and north, by undefined territories and boundaries.

Civil Divisions. Louisiana is divided into two Territories, the upper, and the lower. The lower, called *New Orleans*, is under the jurisdiction of a governor, appointed by the president of the United States, with a council, and secretary. The northern, or upper part, is called *Louisiana*, and is subject to the controul of the governor of Indiana Territory, who with the judges, are empowered to make and execute such laws as may be found necessary for the due administration of justice. These two Territories are subdivided into districts, viz. *Charles*, *Louis*, *Genevieve*, *Cape Girardeau*, *New Madrid*, and *New Orleans*.

Face of the Country. For the distance of many miles from the Mississippi, the country is flat, and subject to the periodical inundations of that river, which begin early in June, and continue till the beginning of August. The water rises from forty to fifty feet above its usual level, carrying with it trees of prodigious size, and large masses of earth and rubbish from its banks. North and westward of these extensive temporary seas, the high and mountainous country commences, being intermixed

LOUISIANA.
Stiallus sc.
140 135 130 125 120 115 110 Lon. 105 W. fr. 100 London. 95 90 85 80
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
BRITISH
POSSESSIONS
Nootka
M. Boutan
Assiniboil R.
Assiniboil L.
Winnipic L.
Winnipic
Mountain L.
Lake of the Woods
Grand Portage
Red R.
Red L.
Bear L.
Mississippi R.
Falls of St. Anthony
Lake Superior
M. Terrible
Chaîne
Actou
Bouchatte
Ice Mountains
Pemeas
Mahas
Sioux
Arks
Missouri R.
Lt. Missouri R.
Panimas
Red R.
Kansas
Blue
Platte or Shallow R.
Wolfe
Osage
Missouri R.
Paule
Tarasa
Canse R.
W. Fork
Platte R.
S. Fork
N. Fork
St. Iago
Laurent
Santo Fé
NEW
MEXICO
Rio Norde
Ozages
Ozages R.
Illinois R.
Illinois
Kaskaskias
Ohio R.
N. Madrid
R. Arkansas
White R.
Arkansas
Cados
Red R.
Nachitoches
Natchez
Aveyelles
FLORIDA
N. Orleans
GULF of
MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
G. of California
45 40 35 30 Longitude W. from Philadelphia. 25 20

with immense prairies, or meadows. The almost unbounded forests and mountains are well stocked with Buffaloes, deer, &c. the usual inhabitants of the American woods. Silver and copper mines are said to abound; and salt-works are numerous.

Rivers. The *Missouri*, the most considerable stream in this country, empties into the Mississippi about two hundred miles above the Ohio, and is navigable for boats thirteen hundred miles. This river has a bend, said to be three hundred miles round, which might be crossed in one day.

River Plate, or *Shallow river*, is a south branch of the Missouri, and has its source near the rocky mountains. The waters of this river discolour the Missouri, and Mississippi.

Osage river is about two hundred and forty miles up the Missouri, on its south side, and extends near four hundred miles through a fine meadow country.

Red, or *Rouge river* empties into the Mississippi about two hundred miles above New Orleans, and to the north of latitude 31°. Its source is supposed to be in New Mexico.

Arkansas river is five hundred and fifty miles above Red river.

White river, and *river St. Francis* are to the north of Arkansas, whose sources are in the mountains of mines.

Black river and *Wachita* are branches of Red river.

Ibberville river is dry a considerable part of the year. It forms the northwestern shore of the island of New Orleans, and is part of the boundary between Louisiana and Florida.

Chief Towns and Settlements. *New Orleans*, the seat of government, is situated on the N. E. side of the Mississippi, in lat. 29° 56′ and lon. 14° 55′ W. from Philadelphia, and one hundred and five miles above the mouths of the river. It is regularly laid out into squares, and extends nearly a mile along the river. The streets cross each other at right angles, and are about thirty-four feet wide. Most of the houses in the front of the town, and some distance back, are built of brick and covered with slate or tile. The others are wood, covered with shingles. The town was formerly fortified, but the works are now in ruins. The public buildings are, a government house,

stables, and spacious gardens, with a front of upwards of two hundred feet, on the river, and extending back to the next street; a custom house built of wood, but almost in ruins; an extensive barrack, calculated to accommodate 1400 men; two very large brick stores; a military hospital; a prison; town house; market house; assembly rooms; a public school; a charitable hospital, with a revenue of 1500 dollars; a cathedral church for the Roman Catholics; and the canal of Carandolet, behind the town. It is about one mile and a half long, and communicates with a creek called Bayou St. Jean, that flows into lake Pontchartrain.

New Madrid is on the west bank of the Mississippi, on a dry and elevated spot, about sixty miles below the Ohio. It is an inconsiderable place.

The other settlements are, *St. Bernardo*, *Baton Rouge*, *Manchac*, *Point Coupee*, *Concord*, *Arkansas*, *Cape Girardeau*, *St. Genevieve*, *St. Louis*, *St. Charles*, *and St. Andrews:* these are all on the Mississippi. On Red river are several, the principal of which is *Natchitoches*.

Indians. On the river Rouge are several Indian villages, viz. *Biloni*, *Choctaws* and *Biloxes*, the natives are generally employed by the white settlers as boatmen. On the Arkansas are the *Arkansas*, *Panima*, *Soutis*, and emigrations from the *Cherokees*, *Chocktaws*, and *Chickasaws*. On the Missouri and its numerous branches are a great variety of Indian tribes; of whom the most warlike are the *Osages*, who consist of about one thousand warriors, are tall and well proportioned; the Kanzas, Otos, Mahas, Poncas, Mandane, Sioux, Renard, &c.

Productions and Manufactures. The productions of Louisiana are, cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, rice, Indian corn, wheat, indigo, salt, copper, iron, lead, coal, lumber, limestone, and myrtle wax. The manufactures are few; they consist of cotton quilts and cottonades, also a coarse woollen cloth for negroes, cordage, shot, hair powder, and a sugar refinery, said to make 200,000lbs of loaf sugar annually.

Exports. The exports in 1802 were valued at two millions of dollars.

Population. The population of the island of New Orleans, has been estimated at 50,150 whites, and near 40,000 blacks and mulattoes. Of the other parts of Loui-

siana, though the number is are inconsiderable, the population is not ascertained.

History. Louisiana was first discovered by the Spaniards in 1539. It was more fully explored along the Mississippi by the French in 1682. The king of France sent persons in the year 1697 under the command of a naval officer, named Ibberville: these formed the first permanent European settlement in this country; and in 1717 the celebrated Mississippi company was established. Three years after was founded the town of New Orleans. The French ceded this extensive territory to Spain in 1762. It continued under the Spanish domination until the year 1800, when it was reconveyed to France. In the year 1803, this country was purchased by the government of the United States from France for fifteen millions of dollars: and it is now become an appendage of the Union.

FINIS.

Census of the United States, for 1801.

Complete, excepting Tennessee, and one allotment in Maryland.

DISTRICTS OR TERRITORIES.	FREE WHITE MALES.					FREE WHITE FEMALES.					All other persons except Indians not taxed.	SLAVES.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
	Under 10 years of age.	Of 10 and under 16.	Of 16 and under 26, including Heads of Families.	Of 26 and under 45, including Heads of Families.	Of 45 and upwards, including Heads of Families.	Under 10 years of age.	Of 10 and under 16.	Of 16 and under 26, including Heads of Families.	Of 26 and under 45, including Heads of Families.	Of 45 and upwards, including Heads of Families.			
New-Hampshire,	30,694	14,881	16,379	17,589	11,715	29,871	14,193	17,153	18,381	12,142	852	8	183,858
Rhode-Island,	9,945	5,352	5,889	5,785	4,887	9,524	5,026	6,463	6,919	5,648	3,304	380	69,122
Massachusetts,	63,646	32,507	37,905	39,729	31,548	60,920	30,674	40,491	43,833	35,340	6,452	—	422,845
Maine,	27,970	12,305	12,900	15,318	8,339	26,899	11,338	13,295	14,496	8,041	818	—	151,719
Connecticut,	37,946	19,408	21,683	23,180	18,976	35,736	18,218	23,561	25,186	20,827	5,330	951	251,002
Vermont,	29,420	12,046	13,242	16,544	8,076	28,272	11,366	12,606	15,287	7,049	557	—	154,465
New-York,	83,161	36,953	40,045	52,454	25,497	79,154	32,822	39,086	47,710	23,161	8,573	15,602	484,065
New-Jersey,	33,980	15,859	16,301	19,956	12,629	32,622	14,827	17,018	19,533	11,600	4,402	12,422	211,149
Eastern District of Pennsylvania,	52,767	24,438	29,393	33,864	20,824	51,176	23,427	29,879	30,892	19,329	11,253	557	327,799
Western do.	50,459	21,623	24,869	25,469	17,761	48,448	20,362	24,095	22,954	14,066	3,311	1,149	274,566
Delaware,	8,250	4,437	5,121	5,012	2,213	7,628	4,277	5,543	4,981	2,390	8,268	6,153	64,273
Maryland,	32,621	16,230	19,865	21,394	12,299	21,556	15,368	20,958	20,808	11,966	18,246	100,393	309,704
Eastern District of Virginia,	57,837	25,998	32,444	34,588	19,087	54,597	25,469	34,807	32,641	18,821	18,194	322,199	676,682
Western do.	33,601	14,443	16,263	15,674	11,134	32,636	13,366	15,923	15,069	8,632	1,930	23,597	202,268
North-Carolina,	63,118	27,073	31,560	31,209	18,688	59,074	25,874	32,989	30,665	17,514	7,043	133,296	478,103
South-Carolina,	37,411	16,156	17,761	19,344	10,244	34,664	15,857	18,145	17,236	9,437	3,185	146,151	345,391
Georgia,	19,841	8,469	9,787	10,914	4,957	18,407	7,914	9,243	8,835	3,894	1,919	59,699	162,686
Kentucky,	37,274	14,045	15,705	17,699	9,233	34,949	13,433	15,524	14,934	7,075	741	40,343	220,955
Tennessee,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Territory, Mississippi,	999	356	482	780	290	953	376	352	426	165	182	3,489	8,850
..... N. of Ohio,	9,362	3,647	4,636	4,833	1,955	8,644	3,353	3,861	3,342	1,395	337	—	45,365
..... Indiana,	854	347	466	645	262	791 Michili-	280 mackinac	424 and other	393 places	115 in the	163 Indiana	135 territory.	4875 766 } 5641
District of Columbia south of the Potomac,	689	320	483	557	221	670	313	479	473	189	383	1,172	5,949
North do.	899	351	695	775	318	907	350	548	555	274	400	2,072	8,144
	722,744	327,244	373,874	413,312	250,953	678,098	308,483	382,443	395,549	239,070	105,843	869,768	5,064,801

Summary of the Value of the Exports from the several States, for Ten Years.

State of	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.
	Dols. Cts.	Dols. Cts.	Dols. Cts.	Dols. Cts.	Dols. Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Vermont,										57,041
New-Hampshire,	142,858 62	181,412 90	198,204 38	153,860 30	229,426 99	378,161	275,840	361,453	361,789	431,886
Massachusetts,	2,519,650 52	2,888,104 48	3,755,346 99	5,292,441 20	7,117,907 28	9,949,345	7,502,047	8,639,252	11,421,591	11,326,876
Rhode-Island,	470,131 27	698,109 92	616,432 03	954,599 32	1,222,916 85	1,589,872	975,530	947,827	1,055,273	1,322,945
Connecticut,	710,352 52	879,752 62	770,254 50	812,764 64	819,465 45	1,452,713	814,506	763,128	1,145,818	1,114,743
New-York,	2,505,465 01	2,535,790 25	2,932,370	5,442,183 10	10,304,580 78	12,208,027	13,308,064	14,300,892	18,719,527	14,045,079
New-Jersey,	26,987 73	27,405 71	54,178 75	58,154 28	130,814 34	59,227	18,161	61,877	9,722	2,289
Pennsylvania,	3,436,092 85	3,820,662	6,958,836	6,643,092	11,538,260	17,513,866	11,446,291	8,915,463	12,431,967	11,949,679
Delaware,	119,878 93	133,972 27	93,559 45	207,985 33	158,041 21					418,695
Maryland,	2,239,690 96	2,623,808 33	3,665,055 50	5,686,190 50	5,811,379 55	9,201,315	9,811,799	12,746,190	16,299,609	12,264,331
Virginia,	3,131,865 27	3,552,824 58	2,987,097 94	3,321,635 71	3,490,140 50	5,268,615	4,908,713	6,113,451	6,609,031	4,430,689
North-Carolina,	524,548 34	527,899 55	365,414 03	321,587 31	492,161 23	671,487	540,901	338,124	485,921	769,799
South-Carolina,	2,693,267 97	2,428,249 79	3,191,867 15	3,867,908 32	5,998,492 49	7,620,049	949,622	6,994,179	8,729,015	10,668,510
Georgia,	491,250 86	459,105 55	520,955 42	263,381 90	695,985 77	950,158	644,307	961,844	1,396,759	2,174,268
Total,	19,012,040 58	20,753,097 95	26,109,572 14	33,026,233 91	47,989,472 44	66,863,835	51,195,781	61,143,680	78,665,522	70,971,780

THE END.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.

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Isaac Abrahams, Brunswick, Ga.

B

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John Boog, St. Mary's, Ga.
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George Bruce, do.
Isaac Beale, do.
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Wm. Billups, Jamesville, S. C.
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Thomas P. Smith, Easton, Md.

T

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W

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James Wood, Pendleton, C. H. [So. Car. (9
Obadiah Watson, Spartan C. H. [So. Car.
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Y

Joseph Yarbrough, Lunenburg.